

Judge Refuses to Open FBI Dossier on L...

A federal judge in Los Angeles refused to allow the disclosure of a dossier on...

The U.S. 25th circuit court of appeals in Miami...

Rudolf Nureyev, the Soviet ballet star...

William...

Queen...

HOTELS

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and Easily

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U.S. Lifts Sanctions On China

China to Receive High Technology And Peace Corps

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and China announced on Wednesday the lifting of U.S. sanctions...

The State Department announced in October that approval for new high-technology transfers to China...

Charles E. Redman, a State Department spokesman, said the U.S. restrictions on high-technology sales...

The State Department and other units of the U.S. government, he said, had raised the Iran arms sales issue with Beijing...

A U.S. official said that part of the rationale for the lifting of the high-tech sanctions is to encourage China to take a constructive role in forging a worldwide arms embargo against Iran...



George Bush celebrates his primary election victories in Houston on Tuesday night.



Michael S. Dukakis and his wife, Kitty, acknowledge cheers of supporters in Chicago on Tuesday.

Bush Sweeps to Wide Lead; 3 Democrats Share Victory

Dukakis Holds Edge In Delegates

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Governor Michael S. Dukakis, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson and Senator Albert Gore Jr. divided the biggest one-day harvest of Democratic National Convention delegates...

But Representative Richard A. Gephardt, short of cash and under siege from his foes, was badly beaten almost everywhere in voting Tuesday...

Mr. Dukakis won the primaries in Texas, Florida and his home state of Massachusetts, the largest states at stake in Tuesday's round of 20 primaries and caucuses.

However, Mr. Jackson, riding the near unanimous approval of black voters, and Mr. Gore ran ahead of Mr. Dukakis in most of the other Southern states.

In addition, Mr. Gore achieved the central goal he had set for himself in the contests by outpolling Mr. Gephardt.

The results left the Democrats with three leaders going into the industrial states that come next in the campaign.

[With 1,307 national convention delegates at stake in the voting Tuesday, Mr. Dukakis won 386, for a total of 455.5; Mr. Jackson picked up 366, giving him a total of 393.55; and Mr. Gore took 326, for a total of 347.8, according to a count Wednesday by The Associated Press...

[At the national convention in Atlanta in July, 2,082 delegates will be needed to win the nomination.

[Overall, Mr. Jackson won 27 percent of the vote to Mr. Dukakis's 26 percent, Mr. Gore's 26 percent, Mr. Gephardt's 13 percent, Mr. Hart's 3 percent and Mr. Simon's 2 percent, The AP reported. Three percent of the voters chose other candidates or were uncommitted.]

In addition to his victories in the three largest states, Mr. Dukakis also won primaries in Rhode Island and Maryland, and triumphed in caucuses in Idaho.

Mr. Gore's victories included Arkansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma and his home state of Tennessee. Mr. Gephardt won only his home state of Missouri.

Mr. Jackson's victories included Georgia, Virginia, Louisiana and Mississippi. His showing was striking for a black candidate in a region that some 25 years ago denied most blacks the right to vote.

Mr. Gore, Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Jackson each claimed victory.

"I think that three of us are going to go all the way to the convention," Mr. Gore said.

Mr. Dukakis said: "This has been a great night for us. To do well across the board demonstrates that this is a national candidacy, a national campaign."

Mr. Jackson said the results showed that voters' trust in him had increased since his first presidential campaign in 1984. "I look more mature," he said Tuesday night. "It's been a mutual growth feeling. It feels really good."

According to a New York Times-CBS News Poll, Mr. Jackson did more Tuesday than simply sweep the black vote: He got about 6 percent of the white vote. The civil rights leader did even better among whites who described themselves as

See DUKAKIS, Page 5

Super Tuesday

National convention delegates won or projected to be won by presidential candidates after Tuesday's voting. (Projected delegates are those from states where selection is incomplete.)

Table with columns: Republican, Previous Delegates, Projected Delegates, SUPER TUESDAY, Total. Rows include Bush, Dole, Kemp, Robertson, Uncommitted.

Table with columns: Democratic, Previous Delegates, Projected Delegates, SUPER TUESDAY, Total. Rows include Dukakis, Gephardt, Gore, Hart, Jackson, Simon, Uncommitted.

States with caucuses or primaries March 8. Legend: Republican and Democratic, Democrats only, Caucuses already held.



In Virginia, Republicans held a nonbinding primary. No delegates selected. Map does not show American Samoa, which held Democratic caucuses. Figures based on a count by United Press International.

Puzzle of Who Can Win Still Stumps Democrats

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Among the Democrats this year, there is a palpable hunger for an electable candidate. The party has captured the White House only once in the last 20 years, and now it is presented with what looks like a rich opportunity, with the conclusion of the Reagan era.

So a big question after "Super Tuesday" is, how much closer is the party in identifying that candidate? Not much closer, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts and Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee seem the most likely to be nominated, but an enormous number of questions remain to be answered before the party's convention opens in Atlanta in July.

For Mr. Gore, the problem in the coming weeks is the mirror image of that faced, and at least to a degree solved, by Mr. Dukakis on Tuesday: how to demonstrate solid support outside one's native region.

Mr. Gore won enough primaries in his home region to indicate power at the polls there. But the electoral trail will not lead back through the South; the future lies in Northern industrial states like Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, where Mr. Gore is far less well known.

His successes in such states as Arkansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma and North Carolina should encourage his supporters and thus enable him to raise the money he will need in the weeks ahead. That much his Southern strategy has brought him.

But he has little or no organization in the big states that lie ahead. And Mr. Dukakis, with victories in the two biggest if least typical Southern states, Texas and Florida, need have no fear of being outperformed in the coming tests.

The first, in Illinois next Tuesday, may be beyond Mr. Gore's reach. He has very little time to put something together there, and his

See ASSESS, Page 5

Dole Fails To Capture Any State

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush has defeated Senator Bob Dole of Kansas in every state in the "Super Tuesday" round of primary elections and caucuses, becoming the odds-on favorite for the 1988 Republican presidential nomination.

He did so by winning more than half the convention delegates he needs for the nomination, riding to victory from the Rio Grande Valley to the Atlantic shore.

The vice president told supporters in Houston: "This exceeds my fondest expectations. I'm going to be the next president of the United States."

Mr. Dole failed to win any of the 16 states with Republican contests and earned fewer than 100 delegates while Mr. Bush amassed nearly 600.

[With 712 Republican convention delegates at stake, Mr. Bush won 578, giving him 705 when combined with the delegates won in earlier contests, according to a count Wednesday by The Associated Press. Mr. Dole had 98, for a total of 163. Pat Robertson, the former television evangelist, gained nine delegates for a total of 17. Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York picked up four for a total of 39. The remainder will be apportioned as the final few votes are counted.]

[To win the Republican nomination at the party's nominating convention in New Orleans in August, 1,139 delegates are needed.]

About a third of the delegates to each party's nominating convention were at stake Tuesday. While Democratic primaries or caucuses were under way in 20 states, Republicans were voting in 16 primaries, 14 of them in Southern or border states.

Overall, Mr. Bush won about 57 percent of the vote to Mr. Dole's 24 percent, Mr. Robertson's 13 percent and 5 percent for Mr. Kemp. The remaining one percent chose other candidates or expressed no preference.

Mr. Bush won victories in Florida and Texas, the two largest "Super Tuesday" states, and in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Tennessee.

He also won a nonbinding Virginia preference poll. Except in Missouri, North Carolina and Oklahoma, his margins were so large that his rivals won few if any delegates.

In Washington, the only state that held a Republican caucus, Mr. Robertson emerged with his only victory of the day.

Dole aides conceded last week that if Mr. Bush won more than 500 delegates on Tuesday he would be almost impossible to catch. After the voting, Mr. Dole's campaign chairman, William E. Brock, conceded that "the psychological hit is very heavy."

"We have to buckle down and really do some hard work here," he said.

The site of Mr. Dole's next, and possibly last, stand is Illinois, which votes Tuesday.

"Dole will have to put all his chips on the table in Illinois," said Frank J. Fabrenkopf Jr., chairman of the Republican National Committee. "There's no point in his holding back."

"Illinois is going to be very important," Mr. Dole said in Oak Brook, Illinois. "This is going to be Bob Dole's recovery state."

Mr. Bush was careful not to say

See BUSH, Page 5

Klosk

17 GIs Killed In Air Collision

FORT CAMPBELL, Kentucky (AP) — Two U.S. military helicopters collided during a night training mission and crashed, killing 17 servicemen, the army said Wednesday.

The UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters collided Tuesday night 6 miles (about 9.6 kilometers) from the Fort Campbell Army Air Field.

The Blackhawk is one of the military's newest helicopters, but has been grounded several times.

General News

Afghanistan presented a new obstacle to the UN peace talks in Geneva. Page 3.

Prime Minister Shamir said he could call elections as early as June to resolve Israel's split on a U.S. peace plan. Page 2.

An experimental malaria vaccine has been developed by Colombian scientists. Page 3.

Sports

His father was slain in Beirut, then Steve Kerr's knee was shattered. Now he has led the University of Arizona to basketball prominence. Page 17.

Business/Finance

OPEC is considering reducing oil output by about 5 percent for all members except Iraq, sources said. Page 9.

Stora, the Swedish forest products group, has bid for Swedish Match. Page 9.

The Dollar in New York. Down 8.80. DM 1.6705. Pound 1.8485. Yen 128.16. FF 5.6636.

Soviet Stewardess and 3 Passengers Reported Slain in Attempted Hijack

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — An Soviet stewardess and three passengers were killed Tuesday when a group of armed criminals attempted to hijack an Aeroflot passenger airliner and force it to leave the country, the Tass news agency reported Wednesday.

The report said that most of the hijackers were also killed in the attempt, and others were arrested. Tass did not disclose how many were involved in the attempted seizure of the Tu-154 aircraft or whether they gave any indication of their motives.

The plane, a standard, 130-seat passenger liner, was on a route from the Siberian city of Irkutsk to Leningrad with a stop in Kurgan, but Tass did not say where in the nearly 3,000-mile (4,850-kilometer) route the incident happened.

"As a result of the act of terrorism, an air hostess and three passengers were killed," Tass said. The report added that there were other casualties, and "the passengers were given the necessary assistance on the spot."

Officials at the airports in Kurgan and Leningrad declined to provide any information about the incident except to insist that the flight—number 3739—landed on time at both airports. Aeroflot officials refused to discuss the hijacking.

The last reported hijacking in the Soviet Union was in September, 1986, when two armed men identified as drug addicts tried to seize a plane on the ground in the Ural city of Ufa, 720 miles east of Moscow. Two policemen and two pas-

sengers were killed before the hijackers themselves were slain. In November, 1983, seven Georgians seized a Tu-134, en route from Tiflis, the Georgian capital, to Leningrad and ordered the pilot to fly to Turkey. According to Soviet reports, three crew members and three hijackers were killed in that incident, which ended when an anti-terrorist squad stormed the plane. In December, 1985, an Antonov-

24 with 42 passengers on board was diverted to China by the Soviet pilot of the plane, Alimuradov Ogly. In October, 1970, two students hijacked a five-seater plane in Turkey. Later that year a Lithuanian and his son hijacked an internal Aeroflot flight to Turkey. They later settled in the United States. Hijacking attempts involving loss of life have carried the death penalty since 1973.

To Japanese, the Champion Is a Curio

Black Heavyweight Mike Tyson Attracts Almost Frightening Attention

By Michael Shapiro

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Mike Tyson, the world heavyweight boxing champion, has come to Japan, where people keep touching his hair. They tentatively approach him in hotel lobbies or on the street and place their fingers on his head. They look at Tyson's face, which looks nothing like theirs, then touch his hair, which, despite this country's passion for permanent waves, is of a texture seldom seen here.

Tyson simply smiles and says that when Japanese people touch his hair, he touches theirs back. Tyson arrived here in the middle of February to prepare for his March 21 title defense against Tony Tubbs, the World Boxing Association's second-ranked contender. Tubbs, who arrived in Japan on Sunday, is all but an afterthought.

It is Tyson whom people come to see, even if he's just getting in and out of his limousine, whom photographers by the hundreds chase, whom young boys and squealing girls cluster about in attempts to acquire his signature on their white autograph boards.

"When I first came here, I told my trainer, 'We're in for a long trip,'" Tyson said the other day, sitting at the edge of the ring at the Telken boxing gym, where he has been training. The fighter's workout was over, and he sat in sweat-drenched thermal underwear, with a towel draped over his face. About 50 photographers huddled close. A few sat at his feet. On Tyson's first morning in Japan, twice as many photographers had appeared to record his jog around the Imperial Guest House. "It was 4 o'clock in the morning," Tyson recalled. "It was like an obstacle course."

The fascination with Tyson — the television features, the front-page newspaper stories, the scrutiny given the most commonplace event, like the taping of his hands — has gone beyond mere excitement over the presence of a famous person. It has also revealed a good deal about Japan's attitude toward things foreign, and especially toward types of people with whom this nation has little familiarity: in Tyson's case, a black man from America.



Mike Tyson, in training for a title fight in Tokyo this month, "is a condensed image of a black man," said one observer.

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Shamir Is Prepared For an Election to Resolve Peace Issue

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel indicated for the first time Wednesday that he was ready to hold elections as early as June to resolve his government's division over a new U.S. peace initiative.

Mr. Shamir managed yet again to head off a vote on the U.S. proposal in the inner cabinet, Israel's 10-member policy-making body, which is equally divided between Mr. Shamir's Likud bloc and the Labor alignment led by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

He leaves for Washington on Sunday firmly opposed to the U.S. plan yet without a binding cabinet decision, giving him some flexibility in seeking further concessions from the United States.

While Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres maneuvered for political position in the cabinet, the Palestinian uprising entered its fourth month with an almost complete labor and commercial strike in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. At least three Palestinians were shot to death by Israelis and a dozen wounded throughout the day.

Until now, Mr. Shamir has opposed bringing forward the election date from Nov. 1 despite Mr. Peres's demand for early balloting. Faced with mounting pressure from within his own party, the prime minister told the inner cabinet that Labor and Likud should confer and agree on an early date after he returns from his three-day trip to Washington.

The Israeli radio said Mr. Shamir proposed a compromise date sometime between the end of May and the onset of school summer vacations July 1.

Labor favors most elements of the American initiative, which includes an international conference, an accelerated version of the interim Palestinian autonomy first envisaged in the 1978 Camp David accords, and talks between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on a final settlement beginning by December.

Mr. Shamir and the Likud are firmly opposed to the conference proposal and to accelerating the autonomy process, but most of all they oppose the principle of Israel's trading some of the occupied territories for peace.

But Mr. Shamir has been playing a waiting game, hoping to stall the Americans and his Labor opponents and put the onus of rejecting the plan on the Arabs.

The Likud Knesset caucus gave him its full backing Wednesday afternoon after he launched a harsh attack on the proposal and an attack on American Jews who have been critical of Israel's handling of the Palestinian unrest.

He condemned "fair weather friends," who applauded Israel's success during the Entebbe hostage rescue in 1976 but criticized it today, and he said American Jews were providing legitimacy to attacks by non-Jews. "We should not be persuaded by the pressures we're getting at this moment."

Mr. Peres, Mr. Shamir's chief political rival, told the Knesset that a "demonic spirit" had seized the Likud and warned, "We might miss this historic opportunity and we won't have an answer—not for our generation and not for those to come—as to why we became afraid of peace, why we rejected the outstretched hand because of imaginary fears."

He said that without a cabinet vote on the American peace plan, Mr. Shamir would go to Washington "not as prime minister but as leader of his party heading only half a government."

Wednesday's Palestinian strike was in honor of the more than 85 "martyrs" killed in the uprising, which began exactly three months ago in the Gaza Strip. Virtually every town in Gaza was shut down Wednesday, with roads blocked by burning tires, rocks and debris. The few cars that ventured onto the streets were pelted by stones and gasoline bombs.

The three persons killed all died in the West Bank, two of them in villages outside the town of Ramallah. The army confirmed the death of one, an 18-year-old youth who was shot when stone throwers clashed with an army patrol in the village of Silwad. Relatives of the victim claimed they were delayed for 30 minutes at a roadblock by soldiers before being allowed to take the man to the hospital.

In nearby Turmus Aiyeh, a youth of 19 was shot dead, according to residents and Ramallah Hospital. The villagers said the man was shot by Jewish settlers. Turmus Aiyeh is next to the village of Mazra'a al-Sharqiyyeh, where another man was allegedly shot dead by settlers Tuesday.

A third man died in the village of Simona south of Hebron, according to Israeli Radio. At least a dozen others were wounded by bullets, including seven in the village of Far'a. Two more were injured when soldiers opened fire on a large protest march heading toward the Israeli town of Har Adar.



GAME PLAN FOR 1992 — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany told the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, on Wednesday that he would press ahead with measures to reduce trade barriers in the 12-nation European Community during the final three months of his nation's role as EC president. To create a genuine common market by 1992, he vowed to push for the complete liberalization of capital movement, a free market in insurance, common product standards, an EC-wide system of public procurement and introduction of an EC trademarks law.

New Raids by Ethiopia Rebels Imperil Famine Relief Effort

By Mary Battiata
Washington Post Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Rebels in the north of the country have captured two government feeding centers and made an unsuccessful assault on a third in recent attacks that military officials predict will have a ruinous effect on the famine relief effort in northern Ethiopia.

Rebels in the province of Tigre captured Wukro, a major feeding center, on Friday, halting emergency food distribution to more than 250,000 people in Tigre. In Abiy Adi, an isolated mountain village about 45 miles (75 kilometers) west of the provincial capital of Mekele, about 5,000 people lost access to emergency food. Mekele is the principal landing and dispersal site for the food airlift coordinated by the United Nations in Tigre.

In Khartoum, Sudan, a Western diplomat who is based in Addis Ababa said: "Essentially what this means is that there is going to be catastrophic mass starvation starting almost immediately."

The diplomat, interviewed by Blaine Harden of The Washington Post, was in Wukro three weeks ago. He said that the Ethiopian government had kept only five or six days' worth of food in the Wukro food distribution center, fearing that the Tigre rebels would attack and take the food.

(Running out of food in Tigre will take a week or less, the diplomat said.)

"It's going to burn us bad," said Rick Machmer, director of the U.S. Agency for International Development mission in Addis Ababa.

A separate rebel group in the neighboring province of Eritrea also launched a rocket attack on the airport of the provincial capital of Asmara, in an unsuccessful attempt to destroy government MIG fighters, according to sources.

The escalation in Ethiopia's 27-year civil war appeared to have dashed any lingering hope that Western relief organizations could replenish food stocks badly depleted during road closings and travel restrictions imposed last month by the Ethiopian military in Tigre.

"To put it crudely, what we had before this was a controlled famine," said one private relief coordinator who asked not to be identified for fear of government reprisal. "Now we don't, and both sides are to blame."

(A statement issued Tuesday in Khartoum by the rebel Tigre People's Liberation Front said the group had given relief agencies and the Ethiopian government a number of warnings "via a vis the enemy abuse of drought victims, killing, recruiting to its army and taking people by force to resettlement areas in southwestern Ethiopia.")

"The few symbolic distribution centers are being used for forceful resettlement," the statement said. "The TPLF will not stand idle and see the enemy grow fat by propping the Tigrean people."

(An official of the Ministry of Information said Tuesday he was not in a position to comment on the fighting. In Washington, Abete Beyene, first secretary of the Ethiopian Embassy, said he had no knowledge of the latest events and could not comment.)

Several relief officials warned last week that chronic interruptions and delays in food convoys in February had left more than one million people in Tigre at the point of starvation.

Adrift efforts by the United Nations in the area are costly and are functioning at capacity. If access to roads for grain trucks does not improve quickly, the officials predicted, the large feeding camps that were set up during the famine of 1984-85 inevitably would be re-established.

Discovery Of Bomb Doesn't Still U.K. Debate

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

LONDON — With a large car bomb finally located by the police, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain is proclaiming relief and justification in the fatal shooting of three Irish rebels before their bomb plot could be effected at a military parade in Gibraltar.

Government critics, however, are demanding an inquiry, contending that "Rambo" anti-terrorist tactics created fresh martyrs for the Irish Republican Army when the three unarmed plotters were shot to death by British undercover agents two days before their bomb was found.

Government authorities reject the criticism, saying that a crucial moment arose after the rebels were seen parking a car near the parade scene in Gibraltar, a car mistakenly assumed to have contained the bomb eventually found elsewhere. The three were shot Sunday after British military agents closed in and decided their own lives were in danger, according to the government.

The assumed target of the IRA attack was a parade in which British soldiers who had previously served in Northern Ireland planned to take part.

Mrs. Thatcher expressed congratulations in Parliament on Tuesday to the British agents for stopping a repetition of the carnage of such IRA bombings as the one in 1984 that wrecked the Brighton Hotel in an attack on her and her cabinet, and the Enniskillen explosion that killed 11 civilians last fall in Northern Ireland.

"Most of us were very relieved indeed," she declared after the authorities reported finding 200 pounds (90 kilograms) of explosives Tuesday across the border in Spain in a second car rented by the rebels.

However, such opposition critics as David Owen, the Social Democratic leader, decried a "license to kill" attitude among anti-terrorist agents and demanded a closer focus on such evidence as an account of one Gibraltar witness who said she saw a government agent empty his pistol into two victims as they lay wounded.

A Gibraltar resident, Mrs. Pepi Colecia, said that two of the plotters, later identified by the IRA as Daniel McCann and Mairead Farrell, both convicted for earlier rebel activities, appeared to have been shot "in cold blood." She said she was watching the two walking down the road in the direction of the border when "suddenly from nowhere there comes running a well-built man with blond hair in a light blue jacket and blue jeans."

Without warning, she said, "he fired at the couple." She continued, "Then the blond man fired again at the couple on the ground. Four times he fired." He then sped off in a waiting car, she said.

The Spanish police have defended the cross-border surveillance operation as an effective venture with British agents. Such critics as the Madrid daily newspaper El Pais have denounced it as "a most serious violation of civilized society's moral codes and legal bases."

A senior British official expressed a "rising sense of indignation" Wednesday at what he contended was an unfair double standard whereby the actions of British anti-terrorist agents are scrutinized according to human rights requisites, while IRA agents contend that the looser ethics of the battlefield in operating in civilian areas. "The people we're up against are there to maim and kill as many people as possible," the official said.

Critics, however, are stressing that civilized society does have a higher standard. "I will not accept that there is a Rambo license to kill anyone," Mr. Owen said.

The charge that British security agents use lethal force indiscriminately has been heard before in the long history of the British-Irish troubles, most recently in a special inquiry into the killing in 1982 of six unarmed civilians in Northern Ireland by anti-terrorist police of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

The Thatcher government has constructed that justice was obstructed but has declined to prosecute offending officers, citing national security and the public interest.

Most members of Parliament strongly supported Mrs. Thatcher over the incident. They praised the measures taken by undercover agents on Gibraltar, citing as inconsequential the government's correction a day after the shootings that no bomb had yet been found, contrary to initial accounts of the shootings' justification.

Critics both in Britain and in the Irish Republic government in Dublin, stressing that the rebels apparently were under close scrutiny for days before the shooting, are asking why they could not have been apprehended earlier or with less lethal force.

"There is a real possibility that three martyrs have been made by what happened in Gibraltar," said Kevin McNamara, Northern Ireland spokesman for the opposition Labor party. "You defeat these people far better by putting them on trial."

The IRA is planning a martyrs' reception when the three bodies are returned to Northern Ireland.

Danny Morrison, a spokesman for Sinn Fein, the legal political arm of the outlawed IRA, predicted a resurgence in morale despite the loss of the three rebel agents.

WORLD BRIEFS

NATO Chief Cites Soviet Arms Moves

CASTEAU, Belgium (AP) — NATO's top commander, General John R. Galvin, said Wednesday that the Soviet Union, following the signing of the INF Treaty to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear missiles, has begun restructuring its nuclear missile force.

General Galvin said the moves were expected and were not in violation of the new U.S. and Soviet treaty. He said the Soviet Union "will remove other warheads into Western Europe" to cover military targets previously assigned to the hundreds of missiles to be dismantled under terms of the accord, which was signed in December.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization also is seeking to modernize its remaining nuclear forces in Europe to compensate in part for the loss of the U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles. But there is disagreement within the alliance over how and when to do this.

Soviets Reject Pretoria's Angola Plan

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A Soviet spokesman dismissed on Wednesday a South African proposal for direct negotiations with Moscow to set up a neutral government in Angola, a plan similar to the one suggested by the Kremlin for Afghanistan.

"The situation in Angola and the situation in Afghanistan are completely different," said Gennadi I. Gerasimov, spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry. "The only similarity is that both countries start with the letter 'A.'"

South Africa's defense minister, Magnus Malan, said Sunday that a Moscow would accept a free and neutral government in Angola, Pretoria would not insist that the government be pro-South African. The Angolan government, backed by the Soviet Union and Cuba, is fighting rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which is supported by South Africa.

Noriega Opposition Vows to Fight On

PANAMA CITY (Reuters) — Panama's opposition vowed Wednesday to continue its campaign to oust the military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the day after street protests turned the capital's financial district into a battlefield.

"We will keep on the pressure," said Aurelio Barria, president of the Chamber of Commerce and one of the leaders of the Civic Crusade, a coalition of business and labor opposition groups. A rally on Tuesday turned into a running street battle after opposition members arriving at the church where the rally was to begin were confronted by dozens of the policemen.

Mr. Barria said 22 persons had been arrested in the clashes that followed. Meanwhile, banks remained closed for the fourth working day Wednesday after being shut by the government to avoid panic withdrawals after a cutoff of dollars, Panama's legal currency, from the United States.

Militant Sikhs Install New High Priest

AMRITSAR, India (Combined Dispatches) — Jasbir Singh Rode, a militant high priest freed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi last week as part of a peace overture, was installed on Wednesday as head of Indian 16 million Sikhs. In another incident, Sikh gunmen killed eight persons on Wednesday in Punjab.

Jasbir Singh succeeds Darshan Singh, who resigned last year after being labeled a moderate by militant members of the sect. The new leader urged the 10,000 people packed into the huge Golden Temple complex in Amritsar to continue with the Sikh freedom struggle, but he avoided mention of Khalistan, the independent Sikh homeland for which extremists are fighting.

Shortly after the ceremony six Sikh gunmen burst into the home of a Communist party member in Amritsar and shot five people to death, the police said. Gunmen also killed three people in Kapurthala district, bringing the death toll in Punjab this year to at least 355. (Reuters, AP)

Singaporean Sentenced in Bribe Case

SINGAPORE (Reuters) — An arms dealer with links to the Singapore Defense Ministry was sentenced Wednesday to four years in prison for forgery and accepting bribes from Bofors AB, the Swedish arms maker.

Tan Kok Chuan was fined 650,000 Singapore dollars (\$325,000) after he pleaded guilty to receiving nearly \$300,000 in bribes from Bofors while acting on behalf of the Singapore armed forces. He also admitted to helping forge documents to circumvent Sweden's prohibition on the resale of Bofors's products to countries other than Sweden.

Mr. Tan, 39, was general manager of Allied Ordnance Co. of Singapore, held 60 percent by the government and 40 percent by Bofors. Bofors's parent, Nobel Industries AB, has admitted that its weapons, including advanced missiles, have been smuggled to countries prohibited from receiving them under Sweden's strict weapons export laws.

Seoul Opposition Merger Hopes Fade

SEOUL (WP) — The opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, defiantly rejected on Wednesday calls for his resignation from politics, dashing hopes for a merger of the main opposition parties before South Korean legislative elections next month.

The move by the head of the Party for Peace and Democracy virtually ensures that the ruling party will once again face a badly splintered opposition movement in the voting, political analysts said.

Kim Dae Jung's announcement appeared to mark the failure of several weeks of maneuvering aimed at uniting center-left opposition parties still reeling from their surprising loss in the Dec. 16 presidential election. The anti-government vote was split mainly between Kim Dae Jung and his rival, Kim Young Sam of the Renovation Democratic Party, allowing Rob Tae Wo of the ruling Democratic Justice Party to win with just 36 percent of the votes.

9 Policemen Hurt in Soweto Attack

JOHANNESBURG (WP) — Gunmen threw hand grenades and fired automatic rifles at policemen changing shifts in the black township of Soweto, wounding nine black officers, police officials in Pretoria said Wednesday. The policemen returned the gunfire and the assailants escaped in a car, the authorities said.

The attack Tuesday night on a township community center resembled a series of attacks on black policemen in the past year in Soweto and elsewhere. No group claimed responsibility, but the authorities have blamed other ambushes on the outlawed African National Congress.

São Tomé Hunts 2 in Coup Attempt

LUSAKA, Zambia (Reuters) — The police on the West African island of São Tomé, in the Gulf of Guinea, are hunting two fugitives from a group of about 40 exiles who staged an armed landing in an attempt to overthrow the government, the head of the local radio station said Wednesday.

"The situation is calm at the moment," João Fernando Barbosa Neto, director of the state radio in the archipelago of São Tomé and Príncipe, said from São Tomé, the main island.

The rebels, who landed in canoes, attacked the police headquarters on Tuesday, but 38 were quickly rounded up by the police, Mr. Barbosa Neto said. Two rebels were killed and one was seriously wounded. A policeman also was wounded.

For the Record

Mozambican guerrillas derailed a passenger train with a mine, then attacked it, killing at least 10 people and wounding 23, the national news agency AIM reported Wednesday in Maputo. It said many of the passengers were miners returning from jobs in South Africa. (AP)

Calms returned to Polish campuses on Wednesday after riot policemen broke up student marches Tuesday called to commemorate the unrest that swept the universities 20 years ago, students and opposition sources said. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air UK became on Wednesday the first British airline to ban smoking on all its flights, extending a ban introduced last year on its flights to the Channel Islands. (AP)

More than 25.8 million passengers flew across the North Atlantic last year, an increase of 21.7 percent over the previous year, the International Air Transport Association said Wednesday. (Reuters)

Correction

An article in the International Herald Tribune on Feb. 23 incorrectly quoted a videotape appeal by Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins, who was kidnapped in Lebanon. Among the conditions for his release, Colonel Higgins called for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon, not from all occupied territories.

Soviets Defend Sending Iraq Short-Range Arms

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union acknowledged Wednesday that it had supplied Iraq with missiles but said the arms it had sent did not have sufficient range to strike Tehran.

Government officials said at a news conference that any modernization of the arms to extend their range would have violated an accord between Moscow and Baghdad.

The officials had been questioned about Iranian charges that Iraq fired Soviet-made missiles at Tehran and other Iranian cities during an upsurge of mutual strikes against population centers over the past two weeks.

"Previously we delivered to Iraq a shipment of short-range missiles, but their range was not sufficient for reaching Tehran," said Vsevolod Oleandrov, head of the Foreign Ministry's department for international organizations.

Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the ministry's spokesman, said the missiles were supplied under conditions that barred their modernization. "We never gave permission to increase their range," he said.

The officials declined to say when the missiles were delivered or whether Moscow, Baghdad's main arms supplier, was still shipping weapons to Iraq. Mr. Oleandrov said the missiles were supplied under a military cooperation agreement between Moscow and Baghdad.

He denounced attacks by both Iran and Iraq on civilian targets and said: "There are no measures which can ensure that missiles are delivered against military targets."

Thousands of Iranians demonstrated outside the Soviet Embassy in Tehran on Sunday following charges by Iranian officials that Moscow had supplied the missiles being used by Baghdad to strike at Iraq's cities.

Moscow strongly denied the charges and protested against actions at the embassy and its consulate in Isfahan that it said put the lives of Soviet staff at risk.

Mr. Oleandrov said the Soviet representatives at the United Nations were actively participating in discussions about an arms embargo, but he declined to say whether Moscow would back such a move if its proposal to send a UN envoy to the area did not bring peace.

"No war was ever stopped by an arms embargo," Mr. Oleandrov said. "The embargo is not an aim in itself, it is an instrument. The main goal is ending the war."

Separately, the Tehran radio said Iran's prime minister, Mir Hussein Moussavi, welcomed a Soviet proposal made Monday for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to end the reprisal attacks on civilian targets.

Kremlin Meeting Held on Ethnic Unrest

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev and other Kremlin officials met Wednesday with leaders of the republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan to discuss how to resolve ethnic unrest. The Tass news agency said.

The report said two party leaders, Kyranan Bagirov of Azerbaijan and Karen Demirkhanyan of Armenia, met with General Secretary Gorbachev, President Andrei A. Gromyko, Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov and two other influential Politburo members, Yegor K. Ligachev and Alexander N. Yakovlev.

Earlier, Gary Lee of The Washington Post reported from Moscow: An angry crowd of approximately 200 Armenians gathered in a snowy cemetery in Moscow to exchange tales about rapes, killings and beatings suffered by fellow Christian Armenians at the hands of predominantly Shiite Moslem Azerbaijanis during the recent ethnic clashes that took place in the neighboring Soviet republics.

At the gathering on Tuesday, a burly Armenian could scarcely keep from crying as he described how a pregnant woman and her unborn baby were killed during riots in Sumgait in the Moslem republic of Azerbaijan last week.

"I've buried my mother and my father and other relatives, but I've never seen anything like that — they were ripped apart," he said, breaking into tears as he finished his story.

One by one, witnesses related what they had seen and heard. Arshatun Galesyan, an activist from Yerevan who helped organize the mass demonstrations in the capital of the Armenian Republic two weeks ago, gave some fresh details about the Sumgait riots.

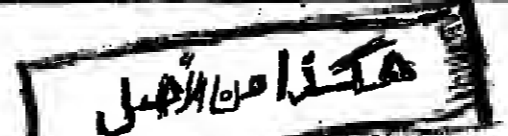
That 32 persons were killed, the official Soviet news media have provided no details.

The series of protests began early last month, when residents of Nagorno-Karabakh, a predominantly Armenian area of Azerbaijan, demonstrated to demand reunification with Armenia. After that, their Armenian supporters rallied in Yerevan, the capital of the Armenian Republic. In response, Azerbaijanis, longtime ethnic rivals of Armenians, noted in Sumgait.

The gathering Tuesday in the Armenian section of the Vaganovskoye cemetery reflected the anguish running through the Soviet Armenian community after the recent violence.

A videotape of the protests in Nagorno-Karabakh also arrived in Moscow on Tuesday, providing local residents with the first images of the confrontations there. The tape showed hundreds of Armenians gathered in the streets, claming with fists clenched, waving banners, all demanding the union of the enclave with Armenia.

With policemen closely guarding the crowds, the demonstrators appeared peaceful during the five-hour video. Several Armenians interviewed on the tape, however, told of beatings and ransacking of



Design in Transition: What's the Look?

Classic or Adventurous, Lengths, Shapes, Even Mood Are Unpredictable

By Bernadine Morris
New York Times Service

MILAN — Fashion is in a state of flux, which happens to add a certain zest to the current fall and winter showings. It is impossible to know for sure what shapes, lengths or even mood most designers will emphasize.

The Missonis were pretty fortunate. Their knitwear collection worked on many levels. Their elaborate patterns, sometimes suggesting richly colored Turkish carpets, lent themselves to young, swingy short clothes as well as long, slender sophisticated styles.

Thickly knit long coats were effective over skirts of any length as well as over pants. Saug long tunics and short sweater-jackets with big shawl collars bordered in a rug design and big lacy fringed stoles in jewel colors were similarly versatile.

Above-the-knee dresses have gentle flares at the hem while calf-length skirts were snugly fitted. But there were plenty of variations.

Pleated skirts, for instance, were shown both short and long, and skinny short black dresses were suggested for evening under lacy coats.

Coats, including some in rose patterns as well as carefully colored plaids, were outstanding throughout the collection.

In a time of fashion upheaval, classics can look particularly com-

MILAN FASHION

forting. Salvatore Ferragamo's trench coat, blazers, gray flannel skirts and twin sweater sets have the familiar appeal.

There are fresh touches though. The sweaters are quite long and snugly fitted. A colorful scarf is tied through an epaulet instead of a handbag strap. Flat-heeled knee-high boots and oxfords are practical footwear. Ferragamo, of course, is best known for his shoes. Among all the classics there are a surpris-

ingly large number of short skirts.

Basile typifies what Italian houses do best: serious tailoring in top-quality fabrics derived from menswear. It is safe to predict that next fall business and professional women all over the world will be wearing the Basile flaring knee-length skirt with one-button tweed or worsted jacket and turtle-neck tops.

Some of the more adventurous may even choose the pantsuits or the full, ankle-length skirts with fur borders that are part of the Russian look. But the tailored knee-length styles look like sure things.

Muriel Grateau has given the Complice collection an offbeat look. The first part is all in red. That includes coats, suits, shoes and stockings.

The red shoes and stockings continue through the rest of the show, even when the jackets are in loden green, for example, or the skirts are in quilted black silk for evening. Rows of red beads circle the hips or

are draped in the front of some styles to suggest watch fobs.

The skirts, predictably, are mostly short and rounded. It is a young, zesty collection that includes two noteworthy red suits. One is the tightest velvet style seen on the runways yet, the other is in leather with a feather collar.

Laura Biagiotti's specialty is knitted cashmere so it is no surprise that her casual styles are of that material. A pullover in shades of beige with a skirt discreetly portrayed on the chest should turn up on the slopes as well as in the lounges of resorts like San Moritz next winter. Generously cut cardigans that are totally reversible — laden green to raspberry — are a great idea over pullovers in one of the shades.

Tufted suede coats in pale shades such as peach or yellow, green shearing jackets with white fur on the inside and wide-wale corduroy coats lined in quilted satin are other luxury ideas for leisure hours.



On runways: Serious tailoring from Basile, left; a suit by Complice.

Managua Cancels Talks After Contras Pull Out

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — The Sandinist government canceled a negotiating session with representatives of the U.S.-backed rebels that was planned for Wednesday. The rebels announced earlier that they would not attend.

No effort had been made to arrange details of the meeting until Monday evening, and it proved impossible to arrange the session on such short notice.

The rebels, known as contras, and the Sandinists accused one another on Tuesday of bad faith, as each side is seeking to appear reasonable and to portray its adversaries as intransigent.

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said there would be no negotiations this week because of "a lack of will on the part of the United States." He said the contras were delaying at Washington's behest.

Mr. Ortega said he hoped a negotiating session could be held in the third week in March. The contras said they were ready to hold a preparatory meeting in Costa Rica "as soon as possible."

The last week has been one of jockeying for position in Nicaragua. The Sandinists announced that they were no longer wanted talks mediated by Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, who has been mediator since November.

They said that they were ready for direct talks and that they would send Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra to the southern border village of Sapoa on Wednesday to meet with the contras.

It was the first time they had agreed to hold talks inside Nicaragua. The contras replied that they wanted the cardinal, the Roman

Catholic primate of Nicaragua, to continue as mediator.

No accord was reached, nor did the parties agree on a date or place for their next meeting. But the government proceeded as if its proposal for talks in Sapoa had been accepted.

Reporters in Managua were asked to obtain credentials and make arrangements to get to Sapoa. Foreign television networks moved crews to the area, and campers were refurbishing a building to house the talks.

"They are mounting a big publicity show," said Marta Sacasa, a spokeswoman for the contras. "They are going to bring a big crowd there, and then when we don't show up, they are going to say that it's our fault, that we don't want to talk."

On Monday evening, the Sandinists contacted a contra leader in Miami for the first time to discuss arrangements for the meeting.

"We are accepting Sapoa, but first there has to be a session to fix agenda points," Ms. Sacasa said from Miami on Tuesday.

The government announced Monday night that it was willing to accept Cardinal Obando y Bravo as a witness in the talks, together with Joao Baena Soares, secretary-general of the Organization of American States, who arrived in Managua on Tuesday.

In Washington over the weekend, Mr. Soares announced his candidacy for a second term as head of the O.A.S. The United States reacted cautiously. Among the other candidates being mentioned are Presidents Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico and Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela.

U.S. Pupils Shaping Up A Gym Teacher Accepts Challenge To Match Soviets' Physical Fitness

By Michael Winerip
New York Times Service

MONTVILLE, New Jersey — Last year George Allen, chairman of the President's Council on Physical Fitness, said American children were in terrible shape and most would not pass a fitness test given in Soviet schools.

"I took it personally — I teach phys ed," said Lenny Saunders of Valley View Elementary School here. "I don't know where all these people get off saying Americans are fat and weak. My kids take it personal, too."

They do. "We're not fat and weak!" said Jennifer Pezzolla, a sixth grader who weighs "around 68, 70 pounds" (about 30 kilograms).

Mr. Saunders called and talked to Mr. Allen, a former National Football League coach.

"I was so nervous and sweating — he won a Super Bowl and everything," Mr. Saunders said, although in fact Mr. Allen never won the National Football League championship. "I don't know how I got him on the phone. I guess his secretary was out."

Mr. Saunders signed up Valley View to take the Soviet test. It is one of 275 U.S. schools participating in a new fitness exchange with the Soviet Union. At the same time, 20,000 Soviet children are preparing to take a U.S. fitness test. (To prepare for the American test, you sleep until noon and eat a pack of Hostess snowball cakes for lunch.)

Every day Mr. Saunders would come to school with another depressing news article: "Soviet Finds American School Kids Fatter" "Kids Out of Shape!" "No Fitness Boom for Children!"

"They hate when I do that," the teacher said. "It gets them so mad."

It does. "We want to beat the Russians," said Denise SanFilippo, a sixth grader. "It'll give us a happy feeling."

Mr. Saunders gave them push-up charts to take home. Elana Spector started practicing in her bedroom. She increased her upper body strength about a million percent, going from one to five pull-ups on the test. Those Russians would not be laughing so hard any more. Recently, she has been preparing for the long-jump test.

"I just jump around the house a

lot," she said. Her mother yelled, "Elana, the floor's going to break!" And Elana yelled back, "I'm practicing for the Russians, ma!"

When Mr. Saunders had them do pull-ups at the start of the school year, only 40 percent of fourth, fifth and sixth graders passed the Soviet test. After two months of hard work, 90 percent passed.

Mr. Saunders wrote Mr. Allen about the gains American forces were making at Valley View, and Mr. Allen immediately fired off a letter. "This is something I never thought I would hear. You are a shining example." He sent Valley View an autographed fitness T-shirt that now hangs beside the principal's office.

The other morning, the fourth graders rushed into gym class. Mr. Saunders put on a tape of Billy Idol singing "Mony, Mony" and immediately they started jumping on one foot. Without pausing, they moved from jumping jacks to sit-ups, push-ups, back to jumping jacks, sit-ups and then some twirly things.

"I Think We're Alone Now," sang by Tiffany, came on the tape, and Mr. Saunders shouted: "O.K. Very good! Squads!" They ran to their stations to practice more.

Allissa Handelsman — 4 feet (1.2 meters) tall and 50 pounds — reached the seventh hole on the pegboard. "I could've done more," she said. "My hands were sweating."

The whistle blew again and Allissa ran over to jump rope. She is building up her legs for the Soviet long jump in two weeks. She did regular jumping, backwards jumping, crossovers, and then fell on her mat, exhausted. But she bounced right up again and did doubles with another T in front of signs that said, "Valley View will take the Soviet Challenge" and "Americans are Cool."

"It's really important," Allissa said, "because we want to show that we're not fat and that kind of stuff and they said we were out of shape." Who said? "The Russians!" said Allissa and ran off to build up her legs more.

"This class has come such a long way," he said. "You should have seen them in second grade." The Russians would have made mince-meat out of them.



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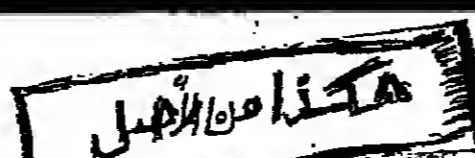
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SUPER TUESDAY: Bush's sweep pushes him far ahead, and three leaders emerge among Democrats

Next Stop, Illinois: Decisive For Dole but Not Democrats

By Bill Peterson Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Illinois, so often pivotal in past presidential nomination battles, becomes a must-win state for Senator Bob Dole after his devastating "Super Tuesday" showing in Republican voting.

But the Illinois voting next week may do little more than further muddy the Democratic contest because it is the home state of Senator Paul Simon, who set out the "Super Tuesday" campaign.

Mr. Simon's decision to keep running in Illinois, the nation's largest state, has frustrated his rivals and appears to assure a fractured Democratic race for the near term.

It also raised the possibility that the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, another favorite son in the Illinois race — Mr. Jackson lives in Chicago — may win a plurality in the "beauty contest" portion of the two-part primary in Illinois.

In the contest, 173 Democratic delegates are at stake. Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee has only an unknown in the state.

On the Republican side, 92 delegates are up for grabs, and the situation is far more complex. Mr. Dole aims to revive his hopes for the nomination by extending his Middle Western roots in Illinois, as he did in Iowa.

"Dole is a middle American," said Mr. Dole's state campaign chairman, Lee Daniels, a state legislator. "He is one of us."

But Illinois, which played a crucial role in the battles for the last two Republican nominations, is not overly friendly territory for the Kansas senator.

Mr. Dole's state campaign chairman, Lee Daniels, a state legislator. "He is one of us."

Mr. Simon and Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts are the best organized of the Democrats. Mr. Jackson's strength is concentrated in the predominantly black congressional districts in Chicago, and such southern Illinois cities as East St. Louis.

"Bush definitely has the lead table, but we welcome the opportunity to turn it around for Bob Dole," said Mr. Dole's state coordinator, Mark Schroeder. "If Dole finishes strong in Illinois, that's a turnaround. He doesn't have to win. But he has to be very strong in the delegate count."

"Dole seems to be making this a do-or-die state," said Mr. Bush's campaign chairman, Lee Atwater. "I don't think we can finish Dole off in Illinois, but if he does lose it, I don't know what his next move is. I think it would be very tough to win the nomination."

Mr. Bush led Mr. Dole by 51 percent to 39 percent in a poll in January by the Chicago Tribune, and a poll by the Chicago Sun-Times and the Gallup organization at the end of February showed Mr. Bush with 48 percent to Mr. Dole's 31 percent.

In the 1980 Illinois primary, Mr. Bush finished behind Ronald Reagan and former Representative John Anderson of Illinois. The big thing Mr. Bush has going for him now is his attachment to President Reagan, who remains extremely popular in Illinois, and his support among the state's party establishment.

The Democratic race could boil down to an indecisive four- or five-way contest, with two different results. In Illinois, voters cast two separate ballots: one in a "beauty contest" or popular vote, and the other for delegates, which are apportioned according to results in each of the 22 congressional districts.

Mr. Dole's state campaign chairman, Lee Daniels, a state legislator. "He is one of us."

Mr. Dole's state campaign chairman, Lee Daniels, a state legislator. "He is one of us."

The Delegate Count

An unofficial state-by-state breakdown of the national convention delegates won by the presidential candidates in the "Super Tuesday" primaries and caucuses. The number in parenthesis after each state name is the number of delegates at stake in that state. The figures below reflect an earlier count than those appearing on Page 1.

Table with columns: Republican, 16 primaries or caucuses held, Bush, Dole, Kemp, Robertson, Uncommitted. Rows list states from Ala. to Wash. with delegate counts.

Caucus. Projected delegates only; selection process is incomplete. * In addition, Virginia held a nonbinding primary, none of its 50 Republican delegates at stake.

Democratic

Primaries or caucuses held in 20 states plus American Samoa. A total of 2,082 delegate votes is needed to win the nomination.

Table with columns: Dukakis, Gephart, Gore, Jackson, Hart, Simon, Uncommitted. Rows list states from Ala. to Am. Samoa with delegate counts.

Caucuses. Projected delegates only; selection process is incomplete. International Herald Tribune

ASSESS: Puzzle of Who Can Win

(Continued from Page 1) Workers. But they made no attempt to conceal the bleakness of their mood, and several influential Gephart backers in Congress out-cold Tuesday night that they now considered Mr. Dukakis the front-runner for the nomination.

The Massachusetts governor's aides were delighted not only with his victories in Texas and Florida, and the delegates they brought, but also with Mr. Gephart's troubles. They have made it plain for some time that they considered him a greater potential threat in the latter stages of the campaign than Mr. Gore, largely because of what they considered his possible appeal for old-line Northern Democrats.

For the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, like Mr. Gore, the richest lode of votes, the South, has been mined now, and he must figure out a way to compete in New York and Indiana and other such states. His own base is in Illinois, but carrying even that state will be difficult.

The more likely outcome, unless Mr. Dukakis can develop a momentum that is not yet evident, is for each of the new Big Three — Mr. Dukakis, Mr. Gore and Mr. Jackson — to win delegates in each of the big industrial states, with their systems of proportional representation. It seems unlikely, but a Gephart comeback would complicate the matter even more.

None of the campaign insiders is prepared to suggest yet that it looks like a stalemate, with no one emerging from the final big primary day on June 7 with a majority or a near-majority. But the wide distribution of the "Super Tuesday" delegates did little to build the confidence of those who worry about a fragmented party, and there were other elements in the balloting that disturbed many Democrats.

A New York Times-CBS News Poll of voters in the 14 Southern and border states showed, for example, that the Republican presidential candidates have made a far better and much deeper impression on their voters than the Democratic hopefuls have made on theirs.

Almost a third of the Democrats interviewed as they left the polls said they had made up their minds in the last 72 hours, an extraordinarily high figure that suggested that last-minute television broadcasts may have been the decisive factor for many.

By contrast, fewer than one of every five Republicans made a last-minute choice. Party loyalty also seemed much softer among those who voted in the Democratic primary. Only two-thirds of them said they would definitely back the Democratic nominee in November or might do so. But of those who chose to take part in the Republican primary, 80 percent were prepared to say they were likely Republican voters.

Those figures were ominous for the Democrats, who have carried the South in presidential elections only once since 1964. Indeed, the major reason that Southern Democratic leaders pressed for the establishment of "Super Tuesday" was the hope of promoting the nomination of a Democrat more to the liking of their region.

Only one of the Democrats, Mr. Dukakis, created an overall positive impression: about 60 percent regarded him favorably and only about half as many considered him unfavorably. Democratic voters were split about equally in their opinions of Mr. Gephart, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Gore.

By contrast, Mr. Bush generated few negative views among Republicans — his ratio of favorable to unfavorable impressions was three to one. And Senator Bob Dole of Kansas also had a positive image among the Republican voters.

Among the Democrats only Mr. Jackson appeared to benefit from strong identification with issues. Far more than those who supported other candidates, Jackson supporters mentioned unemployment and the poor as issues that "matter the most."

Mr. Gephart apparently was unable to link himself in many voters' minds with the issue that helped bring him victory in Iowa: opposition to U.S. policies that he said have made it possible for foreign countries to gain unfair trade advantages.

Among Republican voters, supporters of Mr. Bush and Mr. Dole felt more or less the same about the major issues — the federal budget deficit, taxes, Social Security and treaties with the Soviet Union.

Where the big divergence between the two came was on issues of character or personality. Reflecting precisely what the candidates and their television advertisements have been saying, Dole backers stressed that they considered him a strong leader, and Bush backers emphasized that theirs was the most experienced candidate.

Mr. Bush also benefited heavily, the poll showed, from voters who identified him as the man who "will advance Ronald Reagan's ideas."

Almost 40 percent of those who voted in the Democratic primaries said they had voted for Mr. Reagan in 1984.

Wapping Up Sports Challenge Physical Fitness

she said. Her mother said the fitness program was only for the benefit of the children. She said she was not sure if she would continue the program.

BUSH: Vice President Defeats Dole in Every Contest

(Continued from Page 1) formally that the nomination had been clinched. But Representative Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan, the chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, said Mr. Bush "looks poised to wrap it up a week from tonight in Illinois."

Mr. Bush's sweep was not a surprise, but the scale and uniformity of his support was awesome. Exit polls conducted by television networks showed him leading in all political and demographic groups, including the born-again religious adherents who were the main hope of Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Bush rolled up such large percentages that he seemed likely to get all, or almost all, the convention delegates in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi and Texas.

The 1988 campaign has turned the nominating process and conventional wisdom on its head. The top two finishers on each side in the Iowa caucuses last month — Mr. Dole and Mr. Robertson among Republicans and Representative Richard A. Gephart and Senator Paul Simon among Democrats — are now threatened with extinction.

DUKAKIS: Governor Holds Slim Lead in Delegates

(Continued from Page 1) liberals, winning 15 percent of their ballots. Outside the South, Mr. Jackson also finished second to Mr. Dukakis in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Mr. Gephart is now badly wounded, while Mr. Simon passed up the Southern primaries to make his stand in his home state next Tuesday.

By voting on the same day, the Southern states effectively removed themselves from the rest of the presidential selection process. The only remaining Southern state to vote on the Democratic side — South Carolina, has caucuses on Sunday. Mr. Jackson is favored.

For Mr. Gephart, who rode a message of economic nationalism to strong showings in the Iowa caucuses and several other early contests, "Super Tuesday" was a disaster.

His hopes for a credible showing in a region where many voters are thought to share his views were dashed. The Times-CBS survey made clear that Mr. Gephart filled in large part because he simply lacked the money to spread his message across the vast region that voted.

Reagan Puts Off An Endorsement

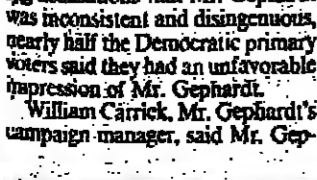
(The Associated Press) WASHINGTON — Howard H. Baker Jr., the White House chief of staff, said Wednesday that "it would take a major event" to prevent George Bush from winning the Republican presidential nomination but that President Ronald Reagan is not ready to endorse anyone.

"The president is still neutral and I expect will continue that way for the foreseeable future," Mr. Baker said at the White House.

Mr. Baker, who dropped out of the presidential race a year ago to lead Mr. Reagan's staff, said the last word he had from the president was that as the titular head of the Republican Party he intended to remain neutral.

Our winter palaces.

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INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

The Recession Recedes

The Reagan economy continues to amaze. The trade deficit is declining and the unemployment rate still slowly settles down — to the lowest level last month in 8½ years — while inflation has not kicked back up again. It is true that, by virtue of the deficit, the policy makers have lost their margin for error. It is also true that they have been walking the thin line better than we critics ever believed possible. The recession that has been so regularly forecast since at least the start of Mr. Reagan's second term continues to elude, to lie ahead somewhere.

The problem is that the prop and flap in present policy are the same: the \$150 billion a year that the government must borrow because it spends more than it takes in. You bet the unemployment rate goes down in the face of stimulus like that. That is the party. The morning after is finding the funds, to finance not just the budget deficit but the trade deficit and the normal investment necessary to keep the economy expanding.

Yes, Speak Up for Tibet

When Tibetans rose in protest against Chinese repression last fall, the U.S. Congress condemned China for human rights failures. Beijing in turn condemned the United States for meddling. Now new protests shake Lhasa just as the Chinese foreign minister visits Washington to discuss ever stronger bilateral relations. A reminder, however diplomatic, is in order: For Americans, human rights are as much a part of foreign policy as economics.

China's leaders charge that criticism of Tibet's policies is ill informed. Tibet was feudalistic when the Chinese invaded in 1951. Tibetans' living standard, while still among China's poorest, has greatly improved. The Cultural Revolution, which brought death and destruction to all of China, was especially hard on Tibet: hundreds of thousands died. But these excesses have been lamented and partly redressed. There is growing freedom of religion and growing freedom to express in dress and language the Tibetan cultural heritage.

Honesty About Taxes

When will the Republican presidential candidates raise taxes? Never! When will the Democratic candidates? Only "as a last resort." When will Congress? Certainly not in this election year. To hear these politicians talk, you would think that the issue was dead in the water. But it's not. Fortunately, if the candidates do not dare face it responsibly, others will.

The Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, told Congress last week that there were two options for a serious attack on the deficit. One is to raise taxes; the other is to reduce the costs of entitlement programs like Social Security and Medicare. This view, widely shared, gains considerable strength coming from the Fed's chief, a Reagan appointee. He goes on to specify what taxes he would raise: consumption taxes, particularly the gasoline tax.

Rehabilitating Lenin

You remember Vladimir Lenin, the curly-haired kid who lived next to the Ivanovs? He had a few scrapes with the law and skipped town for a while, but then he caught a train home — during the war, it was — and made quite a name for himself. . . .

Mr. Greenspan's opinions do not define fiscal policy. The new bipartisan National Economic Commission just might. The commission was spawned by Democrats and established by an amendment to last December's omnibus budget bill. Its job is to devise a credible remedy for the budget mess to offer the next president. The commission has picked Robert Strauss, a Democrat, and Drew Lewis, a Republican, as co-chairmen. Both are steeped in the ways of Washington.



OPINION

Stumbling En Route to The Summit

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON — The best and worst of President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz were on display for all the world to see in Brussels last week. Once upon a time, the Reagan White House was a marvel of stage management. Then the president appeared on cue, performed a carefully scripted act, and was whisked offstage until summoned by his producers for his next appearance.

Friends of Israel Should Press for a Peace Policy

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The old children's taunt goes, "Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words can never hurt me." It applies to Israel the other way around. It is the words and pictures of young Palestinians defying the Israeli army after 20 years of occupation, with an end in sight, that are bringing the region to a new sense of urgent crisis.

Israelis were coming to see that it was an illusion to think that the status quo could go on indefinitely. It is startling now to hear Israeli doves appealing to America to pressure their country into seeking peace through compromise. A. B. Yehoshua, a leader of intellectual protest and a professor at Haifa University, is only one of them. "If the U.S. really wants peace," he says, "it can put pressure on Israel. It must say that it is not going to let Israel keep the territories."

There has been so much talk about an international conference and who is to meet whom that can be useful in the terribly difficult diplomacy of moving fragmented, frightened and angry societies away from their dead end, assuaging vain politicians. But they aren't working now. Something else is needed to provide a chance for subtle diplomacy.

It Looks Familiar: Bush vs. Dukakis in November

By Richard Reeves

NEW YORK — George Bush vs. Michael Dukakis for president? What could be more predictable? More boring? I don't say that only because Super Tuesday's big winners are not particularly exciting fellows, but because the Republican vice president and the Democratic governor are such orthodox representatives of their parties.

Mr. Bush is the classic Republican — much more than that wild Westerner Ronald Reagan; a pure old-line defender of Yankee patriotism and the high-church Protestant values that the grand old party is sworn to protect and preserve. He is a country club chap who rolled up about 60 percent of the Republican vote in beating back the rougher populist punches of Robert Dole and Pat Robertson.

Mr. Dukakis does seem to be on his way, a steady liberal in a liberal party. Mr. Gore undoubtedly understands that and so must decide how unpleasant to be in the next few weeks. He would be the obvious choice on a ticket headed by Mr. Dukakis, so there may be reason for him to be a little less vicious than he was running against Mr. Gophardt.

The Auto Quotas Have Debunked Protectionism

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Protectionism is addictive. Once an industry has it, the tendency is to become permanently afflicted. No one should be surprised, then, that the American auto industry may soon launch a new campaign for protection against Japan.

States. Finally, the quotas failed to cut the trade deficit in autos. At \$53 billion in 1986, it was more than four times the 1981 level, thanks largely to higher-priced imports.

What the companies and workers must recognize is that there is no hiding from competition. equivalent Japanese price of 1.5 million yen. With the dollar now worth 130 yen, the same car today would need an export price of \$11,500 — or a Japanese price of only 780,000 yen.

Even if the Japanese are dumping the U.S. industry is entitled to relief only if the U.S. International Trade Commission finds that the dumped vehicles cause "injury." Proving that may be tougher. The U.S. companies are not just from imports but from Japanese companies' American plants. If Honda's U.S. operations are flourishing and GM's are on the simplest conclusion is that GM is run poorly.

It is interesting to speculate on what might have happened if there had been no Japanese car quotas. The Japanese surely would have sold more cars in America. But prices would have been lower, and total car sales — imports and domestic — would have been higher. The trade deficit would probably have been lower. More important, pressures on U.S. companies to improve management and restrain costs would have been forced. Autoworkers might have been more willing to accept lower wages. (Average hourly earnings in the industry never dropped in any year.) More work rules would probably have been changed.

The end result would have been an American industry less vulnerable to new imports or Japanese plants in the United States. Instead, the industry faces more turmoil. What companies and workers must recognize is that there is no hiding from competition. It is a cliché, but a true one, that the industry is global.

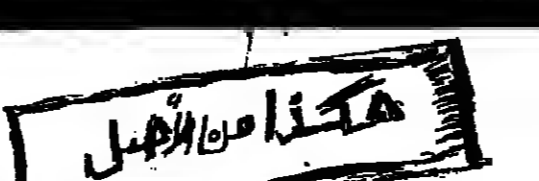
100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: William I Is Dead
BERLIN — The Emperor William of Germany died at twenty minutes past eight this morning [March 9, at the age of 90]. Berliners only recovered from the shock caused by the false rumor of His Majesty's death yesterday to realize the fact that it was only a question of hours when their Kaiser would pass away to the "unknown country." At eight o'clock a hurried summons brought the Imperial family and all the officials who were in the Palace to the bedside of the dying man. The Emperor was then but semi-conscious. Dr. Koegel began reading the Twenty-Third Psalm, commencing with "The Lord is my Shepherd." The Emperor listened attentively and then said: "That is wonderful." These were the last words of Emperor William I. He then fell into a sleep, from which he never roused. The soul of Germany's Emperor passed away. In the Reichstag, Bismarck made a formal announcement of the accession of Emperor Friedrich.

1913: Inside the Sphinx
CAIRO — Professor G. A. Reisner, Egyptologist at Harvard University, has communicated results of his investigations of the Sphinx. Inside the Sphinx, Professor Reisner found a temple dedicated to the Sun. It is older than any of the Pyramids, as it dates from about 6000 B.C. There are tunnels leading into caverns which have not been penetrated. At present the excavations are confined to the chamber in the head. It is connected by tunnels with the temple of the Sun, which rests within the paws.

1938: Austria to Vote
VIENNA — Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg announced [on March 9] a nationwide plebiscite for Austria to be held [on March 13] on the question of Austrian freedom. He said: "For the first time in the history of our country demands an open profession of loyalty to the home country."

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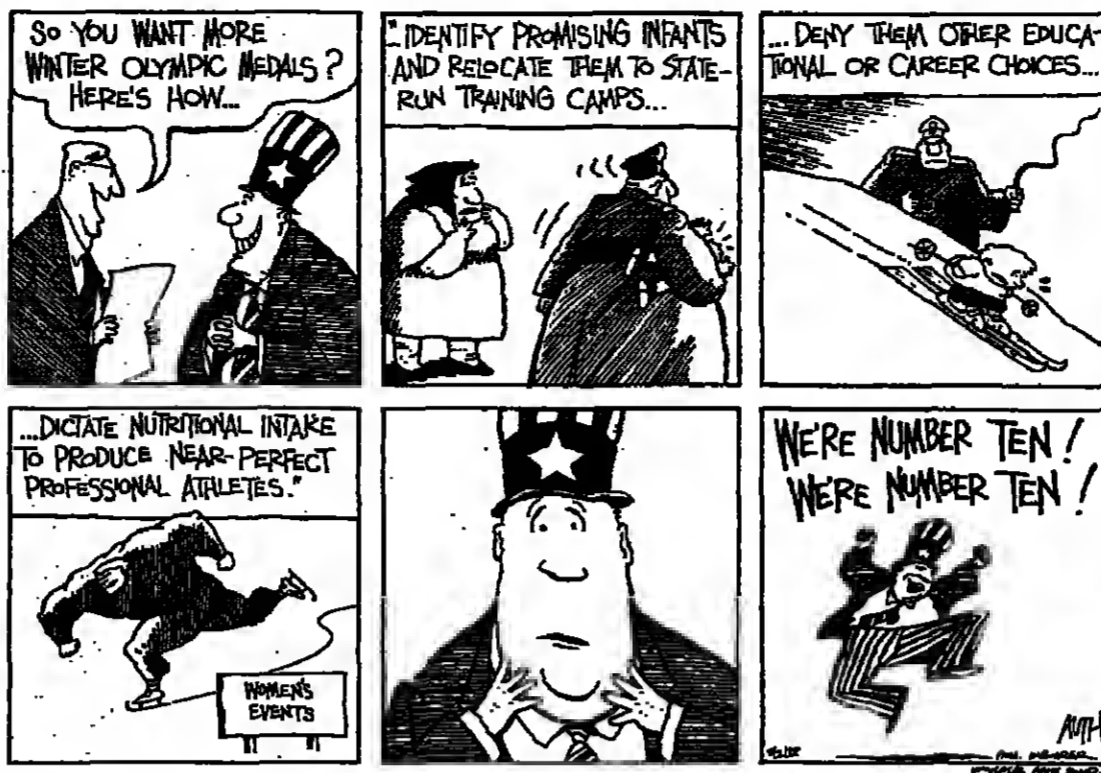


OPINION

Super Tuesday: The Public Has Rewarded Experience

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Now, at last, the politics of 1988 gets serious. The presidential candidates are headed for Chicago, and will have to confront the issues that people really care about. Believe me, the voters of my native state will not let anyone avoid answering the vital question: Where do you stand on lights in Wrigley Field?



An American Suggestion: Let the Games Be Games

By David Holahan

EAST HADDAM, Connecticut — Before the Winter Olympics fade from memory, if they haven't already, we Americans have to face some cold facts. We simply can't dominate the world, on or off the slopes, the way we used to or would like to. That's the way it is, like it or lump it.

MEANWHILE

take home enough gold to plug a set of teeth with. Half the time, it seemed, our men and women didn't finish a race or complete an event, at least not standing up, with all their equipment in tow. Several got hurt while practicing.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Competitive in Science?

Regarding "Basic Research Collapses Under 'Superscience'" (Opinion, Feb. 9): Philip W. Anderson clearly states many of the symptoms and ills of U.S. federal support for research in the fundamental sciences. From my perspective, as a postdoctoral physicist now working abroad, the neglect in the United States of small research in favor of grandiose projects is sadly apparent.

There Are Other Democrats

The political pundits writing in your column keep insisting that one of the present candidates for the Democratic nomination will be the Democratic nominee. It is almost as if, by wishful thinking, they were trying to rescue the Republican Party from certain defeat by

Greek and Turkish Cypriots

A. R. Norton implies in "Cyprus: The Days of Partition May Be Numbered" (Feb. 29) that the Republic of Cyprus and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus have equal political status. He seems unaware that the international community, with the exception of Turkey, recognizes only the Republic of Cyprus.

Profoundly Humane

Howard Fast is right: New Yorkers are a humane bunch ("Potholes in the Fast Lane but No Wolfe at the Door," Feb. 23). You might say that their humanity is directly proportional to the depth of their potholes.

Young Good Sports

OLYMPICS are more interesting than political primaries. Presidential candidates are doing something difficult, no question about it. They put in punishing days and, like the athletes, are constantly having miles and questions thrust in their faces about how they feel after they have tumbled or prevailed, as the case may be.

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SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

Studying the Polio-AIDS Connection

LONDON (Reuters) — British scientists are investigating the possibility of adapting polio vaccine as a vaccine against the AIDS virus. Jeffrey Almond, of the University of Reading, said researchers had established that the Polio Savin Type One vaccine could be engineered to stimulate the formation of antibodies in a way which could eventually affect AIDS. Dr. Almond said the vaccine used against polio would be reconstructed. "The hypothesis is that secreted antibodies lining the surface of the vagina and rectum could prevent AIDS," Dr. Almond said. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome breaks down the body's natural defenses and inhibits the formation of antibodies. He said it would take six months to find out if the method worked against AIDS, and another two years to develop a vaccine. The new approach could also lead to vaccines against the common cold and infectious hepatitis, he added.

A Safer Method to Detect Blood Clots

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Doctors are hoping that by injecting a radioactive, genetically-engineered antibody into a patient's bloodstream, they can detect blood clots more quickly, safely and accurately. Called antifibrin antibody imaging, the method may revolutionize the diagnosis of blood clots, said Dr. Abbas S. Alavi, chief of nuclear medicine and professor of radiology at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

Blood clots can cause strokes or heart attacks when they travel to the brain or pulmonary arteries. However, once a clot is pinpointed it can be dissolved with drugs. The method involves the injection of the radioactive antibody that travels to the blood clot and emits radiation. The blood clot can then be detected within an hour by a special camera.

Dr. Alavi said the new method of imaging, combined with a lung scan, may eliminate the need for commonly used tests such as venograms, in which dye is injected into the veins. While venograms are effective in finding clots, the dye can cause unwanted reaction, and the injection itself can trigger a clotting response, she said.

India Building Efficient Crematories

NEW DELHI (NYT) — The depletion of forests in many less developed nations has prompted warnings that shortages of wood for fuel and timber will further impoverish the people and damage the environment. India is seeking to reduce one source of demand for wood by promoting fuel-efficient cremation by replacing all old crematories.

According to a report in Nature, each cremation consumes wood equivalent to a six-month supply of cooking fuel for an average family. The new crematories are said to burn wood fuel so efficiently that the normal cremation time of three hours has been halved.

U.S. Designing Most Powerful X-Ray

CHICAGO (AP) — Scientists from some of the major industries and universities in the United States are helping to design a \$456-million machine, called a synchrotron, that will generate the brightest X-ray beams in the world. Alan Schriesheim, director of the Argonne National Laboratory, said the machine would be used to help scientists explain the interior of matter.

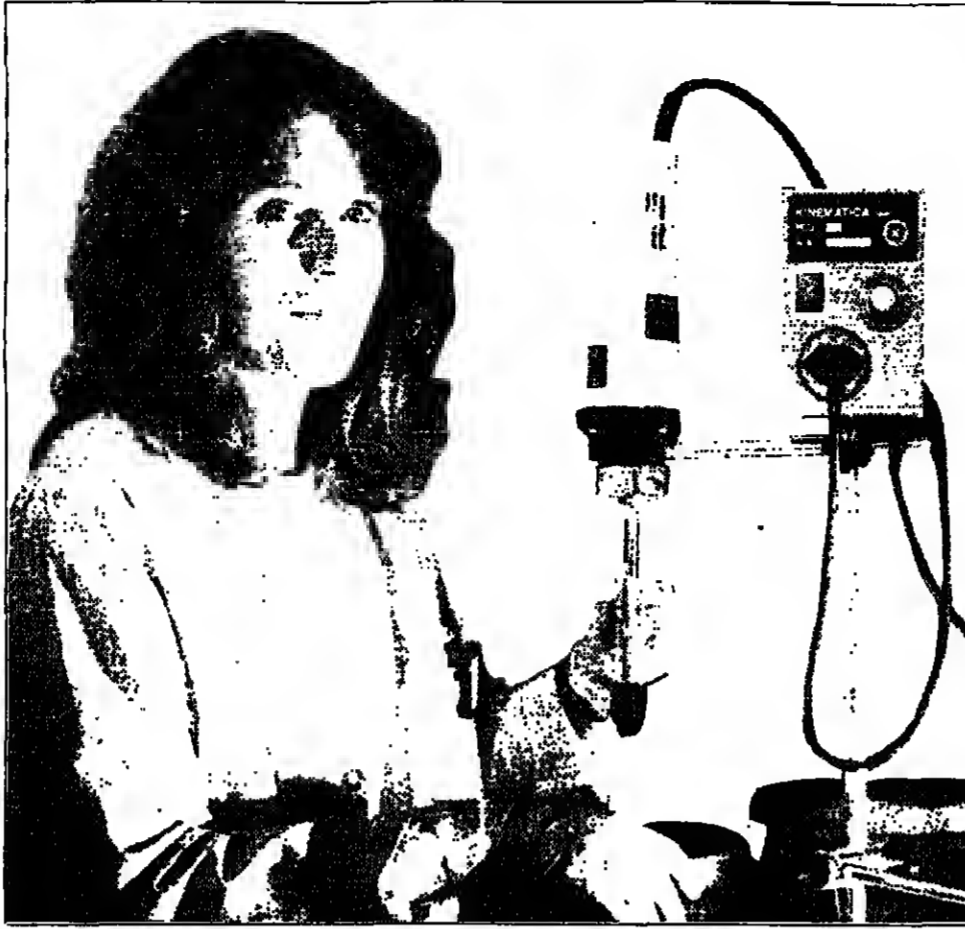
There is interest in developing the machine, because some of its applications would be in the petroleum, biomedical, semiconductor, computer and airplane industries, Mr. Schriesheim said. Future applications might include the creation of a plastic stronger than steel, faster computer chips and improved diagnosis of heart disease, he said.

Argonne hopes to begin constructing the machine, which will take seven years to build, in late 1988 or early 1989.

Athletes Refute Sex and Sports Myth

FORT COLLINS, Colorado (WP) — Having sex the night before an athletic competition does not hinder performance, Colorado State University researchers have found. "The notion that sexual intercourse diminishes athletic performance is a myth," said Loren Cordain, a sports scientist at the university's college of applied human sciences.

Ms. Cordain tested 10 physically fit athletes the morning after they had sex with their wives and after five days of abstinence. There were seven tests measuring factors such as agility, reaction time, muscle power and endurance. The tests are known to be highly correlated with athletic performance. The results showed no difference.



Dr. Leslie A. Leinwand extracting of nucleic acids from heart removed in transplant surgery.

Heart Disease Studied For Some Basic Clues

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From hearts discarded after transplant operations, a scientist here hopes to find clues to explain why some people succumb to heart disease and others do not.

Ultimately, the research could help doctors determine, for example, why some people die of heart disease despite exercising and eating wisely, while others live to ripe old age defying all the health warnings. Or it could lead to screening tests to determine who could eat fatty foods and smoke cigarettes with little risk of heart disease.

Dr. Leslie A. Leinwand, also hopes that her work will shed light on why heart cells cannot divide but can enlarge because of exercise or disease. The number of heart cells is fixed at birth; if they are destroyed in a heart attack they are not replaced.

Dr. Leinwand is working with small pieces of hearts that are frozen in liquid nitrogen immediately after their removal at the University of Pittsburgh. They are then sent

to her laboratory at the Albert Einstein Medical School. Her research is dependent on having tissue frozen quickly, rather than using tissue from autopsies, usually done several hours after death.

At her lab, she is beginning to apply new techniques of molecular biology to try to understand heart disease at its most basic level: in the molecules, genes and biochemistry programmed at conception.

"The value of pinpointing the starting point is that when you want to treat the condition, you can take a rifle approach," said Dr. Claude Lenfant, who heads the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute in Bethesda, Maryland. "You might develop a guided missile that could go right to that molecule, right to that gene, or to the protein that is responsible for the damage, and then you might find ways" to stop its progression.

The heart is a pump that is almost purely muscle. Dr. Leinwand's interest in the disorders that damage it stems from her research on muscle cells that began in 1981. Much of her research involves the genes that control a key component of muscle called myosin, the chief protein involved in making muscle cells contract. There are roughly a dozen genes that control myosin in humans; those that specifically control myosin in the muscles attached to the skeleton are on chromosome 17, and those affecting the heart are on chromosome 14.

Other researchers have made tantalizing findings about myosin in animals. In rats, for example, myosin in the heart changes with age, much as hemoglobin, the key component of red blood cells, changes as a human grows from a fetus to an adult. Dr. Leinwand said scientists have also observed that exercise or disorders like diabetes and high blood pressure can alter myosin in animal hearts.

Researchers have also learned that there are two major forms of myosin in both rat hearts and human hearts, but that differences exist in the ratios of each type in the two species.

In humans, changes can be detected only by comparing healthy with damaged heart muscle and by studying samples at different stages of life. But doctors know little about how aging affects the human heart, largely because of the difficulty in obtaining cells from healthy living hearts.

Dr. Leinwand's research focuses

on genes that control production of proteins that cause muscle cells to contract in rhythmic heartbeats. But other key substances involved in her research are destroyed by enzymes within 30 minutes of death, so Dr. Leinwand must rely on the samples taken immediately after the heart is removed from the body and frozen in the operating room.

To carry out the studies, she pulverizes frozen samples sent from Pittsburgh, adds chemicals to extract the key components, and uses nucleic acids as probes to study specific genetic fragments, which she reproduces using bacteria. After additional steps, she uses a computer to determine the sequence of the nucleic acids in the myosin and to detect differences among the samples. The process takes about 10 days.

Because some areas of the heart are affected more than others in certain diseases, Dr. Leinwand repeats the steps for several other samples, each taken from a different spot in the same patient. She has already been surprised to find that in one rare condition, differences in myosin exist within the same chamber of the heart: standard cardiologic tests give no hints as to why such changes should exist. Because she has studied tissue from only one patient with the condition, she said she was not yet able to draw any conclusions.

Even in more common conditions like congestive heart failure, doctors know little about what changes, if any, occur in myosin to cause it. And doctors also want to study myosin's role in cardiomyopathy, a degeneration of the heart muscle that affects most of the patients who need transplants.

The condition has been linked to many factors, ranging from alcohol use to viruses. Some types of cardiomyopathy may also be related to the most common heart problem: coronary artery disease that is caused by atherosclerosis. Experts believe that Dr. Leinwand's techniques may not only provide a way to sort out the patterns, but could lead to standard blood tests of the genetic material in white cells to determine susceptibility to heart disease.

Meanwhile, Dr. Leinwand's team is working to develop a new laboratory technique for use on the tiny amounts of tissue that can be obtained in biopsies of hearts from living patients.

Fermat's Last Theorem: Solved?

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service

THE most famous of all unsolved mathematical problems, one that has entertained and infuriated the greatest minds in mathematics for 350 years, finally may have been solved. The problem, called Fermat's Last Theorem, has drawn thousands of mathematicians over the centuries to attempt it.

Prizes have been offered for its proof and in one 1954 short story the Devil himself tried and failed to prove it. But two weeks ago, Yoichi Miyaoka, a Japanese mathematician, 38, went to the blackboard before three dozen mathematicians at the Max Planck Institute in Bonn and scratched out a proof that his audience at once knew was serious, and possibly the real thing. Mathematicians in Germany, France, and the United States have been checking the proof and so far have found no errors.

The problem starts with the Pythagorean theorem, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, which is used to determine the hypotenuse of a right triangle. If a^2 and b^2 are whole numbers — say 3^2 and 4^2 — then the answer is a whole number. In this case c^2 would be 5^2 .

But this only works for squares. No higher power will give a tidy whole number answer. For example, in the statement $a^3 + b^3 = c^3$, the letters a, b, and c cannot be positive, whole numbers.

Pierre de Fermat, an amateur mathematician and judge in 17th-century Toulouse, France, said he could prove that it was impossible for any power above 2 to give whole-number results. He wrote out the problem in an old Greek arithmetic book and then wrote in the margin: "I have found for this a truly wonderful proof, but the margin is too small to hold it."

It was a line that launched a million equations. Frustrated mathematicians in the intervening centuries have suspected that the problem was too difficult even for Fermat, and that he wrote the note out of a perverse sense of humor, or worse, that he deluded himself into thinking he had a proof.

"If Fermat really did have a proof, nobody has the slightest idea what it was," wrote Ian Stewart of the University of Warwick in England. "Whether Fermat had noticed something that has eluded everybody since, or whether he was deluding himself, his almost casual remark has been responsible for a vast amount of mathematics. Fermat's Last Theorem is an example of a problem so good that even its failures have enriched mathematics beyond measure."

The attempts to solve it have opened up whole new fields of mathematics. Some of them even have practical impact, something very unusual in pure mathematics. The recent cro-

ssword of "unbreakable codes" comes in a line of ancestry out of work on Fermat's theorem.

Dr. Miyaoka's proof "is very exciting, because it is the most famous open problem in mathematics and has always been," said Don Zagier, a University of Maryland mathematician working a few offices away from Dr. Miyaoka in Bonn. "In fact, it is almost a pity that it might be solved. This quest for this proof has been like the quest for the Holy Grail."

Because there is still a possibility of a small error somewhere in Dr. Miyaoka's difficult reasoning, mathematicians will not pronounce Fermat's problem solved until many experts have worked through it in the next two weeks.

Dr. Miyaoka, an assistant professor at the Tokyo Metropolitan University, developed his proof without a computer by building on the work of a Soviet mathematician, A.N. Parshin, of the Steklov Institute in Moscow. His work built part of the bridge toward a solution, one mathematician said, and Dr. Miyaoka finished it.

The Miyaoka solution sheds no light on whether Fermat had a proof. If he had one, it was not the one Dr. Miyaoka found, which couldn't have worked without the techniques of modern mathematics and even some results from theoretical physics. "This proof couldn't even have existed 10 years ago," Dr. Zagier said.

ART DIRECTOR WILSON BULLO — FOTO DOMINIQUE OSERVANTI



GENNY

Stylized signature or logo for Genny, consisting of a large, flowing 'G' followed by a horizontal line and a downward-pointing arrow-like shape.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, possibly a date or a note, located at the bottom center of the page.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER U.S. In-Crowd Unworried About Foreign Investing

By SHERRY BUCHANAN International Herald Tribune LONDON — In the past month, concern over the dangers posed by rising foreign investment in the United States has been expressed by such influential figures in the American economy as Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, Felix G. Rohatyn, senior partner in the investment banking firm of Lazard Freres & Co., and Malcolm S. Forbes, owner of Forbes Magazine.

In an editorial, Mr. Forbes even suggested creating a presidential board to review all foreign investments. A recent book, "Buying Into America" by Martin Tolchin, a reporter for The New York Times, and Susan Tolchin (Times Books, New York, 1988), warns that the negative consequences of the trend substantially outweigh the positive ones.

A poll showed only 13 percent of the experts favored limits on foreign ownership.

But a survey of American attitudes toward foreign investment published on Tuesday by Smick-Medley & Associates Inc., a political and economic consulting firm in Washington, contradicts the view that U.S. economic nationalism among business and other opinion leaders is on the rise. According to a survey of 1,003 people (the "mass" survey) and of 100 influential people in the business and financial worlds (the "elite" survey), the experts are far less concerned about any negative effects of foreign investment in the United States than the public.

Over the next couple of years, how foreign investment is handled will determine whether the public's negative attitudes toward foreign investment will prevail over the more positive attitudes of the business elite," said Richard Medley, a Smick-Medley partner. The survey was conducted by the polling firm of Hamilton, Frederick & Schneider.

Only 39 percent of the experts contend that foreign investment threatens U.S. control of the economy, while 58 percent say it does not and the remaining 3 percent don't know or have no opinion. In contrast, 74 percent of the public say foreign investment threatens U.S. control of the economy and only 22 percent disagree, while 4 percent don't know.

THE LEADERS were far more likely to see the pluses than the minuses of foreign investment. Of the elite group, 86 percent agreed that foreign investment creates jobs while 11 percent disagreed. Among the public, 50 percent agreed that foreign investment creates jobs and 37 percent disagreed.

Only 13 percent of the opinion leaders favored limiting foreign investment, though 48 percent said foreign investors should have to register with the U.S. government. But 99 percent opposed a ban on foreign investment. Among the public, 54 percent opposed such a ban and 40 percent supported it.

Another finding shows that both business leaders and the public have more consistent empathy toward Japanese investment in the United States than they do toward British, West German and Arab investment.

"Anti-Japanese feeling is not reflected at all in the survey," Mr. Medley said. When asked who made the most trustworthy business partners, 34 percent of the business and opinion leaders said the British, 18 percent said the Japanese, 8 percent said the Germans and 1 percent said the Arabs.

But when asked who treated their workers best, in the elite survey, 40 percent said the Japanese, 23 percent said the Germans, 11 percent said the British and 2 percent said the Arabs. Among the public, 43 percent said the Japanese, 13 percent said the Germans, 12 percent said the British and 2 percent said the Arabs.

A majority of both also said they thought the Japanese made the best products and were the most effective business executives.

EC Clears Merger of BA, BCal

Big U.K. Carrier Accepts Limits

BRUSSELS — The European Community's executive commission said Wednesday that it was clearing the merger of British Airways PLC and its smaller rival, British Caledonian Group, after BA agreed to limit its rights to compete for European routes.

The commission noted that this was the first time it had acted on civil aviation mergers. It added that control of mergers was likely to increase in importance as the aviation market is liberalized.

BA had already agreed with Britain's Monopolies and Mergers Commission to surrender eight European routes on which it competed with Caledonian or for which Caledonian held, but did not operate, licenses. BA, however, remained free to reapply to Britain's Civil Aviation Authority for the routes.

The EC Commission, which launched the investigation last year after complaints from smaller British carriers over the £250 million (\$460 million) merger, listed concessions from BA that go further than those given to the CAA. Specifically:

• BA will withdraw its applications for flights to Hamburg, Stuttgart and Rome, and will not reapply again before April 1991.

• BA will not appeal CAA decisions over routes to Paris, Brussels and Nice and on all British domestic flights.

• The commission said that on the remaining routes to Amsterdam and Frankfurt, there was already a high degree of competition.

• BA said that on Milan flights, it accepted that priority would be given to a new service.

• The commission said the CAA had also promised to give "a perceptible measure of preference to airlines other than BA where a choice has to be made."

The commission said it obtained the concessions after meeting with BA's chief executive, Colin Marshall.



Newest Trend in Toys: Old Favorites

When Blockbusters Don't Pan Out, Try Building Blocks

By Maria Sheehan New York Times Service NEW YORK — Stung by its failure to continue churning out blockbusters like the Cabbage Patch Kids and the Teddy Ruxpin talking bear, the toy industry is shifting back to basics.

Classics such as building blocks, trains and cars are regaining popularity, and some middle-tier companies best known for their old favorites are enjoying a renaissance.

The "megahit" toy, perhaps best exemplified by Coleco's Cabbage Patch dolls, rocked the industry in the mid-1980s, earning enormous profits for the company that could catch the fancy of millions of children. But as the best sellers lost their commercial appeal, toy makers scrambled to find new hits and failed, generating enormous losses, and even some bankruptcies.

"In 1985, lots of companies felt that it would be easy to introduce a hit," said Sean McGowan, a toy analyst with Balis, Zorn, Gerard Inc. "They tried in 1986 and failed, and by 1987 they were showing heavy losses."

The companies have learned that coming out with a blockbuster is a risky gamble and that when they lack a surety, the next best things seem to be basic, familiar toys.

"Manufacturers and retailers have rediscovered board games, die-cast figures and model toys," said Tom Kully, an analyst with William Blair & Co. "It's basic, but the odds are that it's doing rather well."

Accompanying this fundamental change is a resurgence of some companies that have always produced basic toys. Indeed, the reason for the change in the industry is illustrated by comparing the fortunes of the five major toy manufacturers with those of some middle-sized companies. The Big Five — Coleco Industries, Hasbro Inc., Mattel Inc., Fisher-Price Toys and Tonka Corp. — all reported sales of more than \$500 million last year. Of these, only Hasbro and Fisher-Price, which is owned by Quaker Oats Co., reported profits. The other three suffered from sluggish sales of trendy toys and a lack of stable back-to-basics lines.

"Fisher-Price is perhaps the best-known brand of toy in the country, and parents will literally go into a store looking for it," Mr. McGowan said. "Hasbro's classic divisions like Milton-Bradley and PlaySkool were consistent moneymakers, despite losses in other divisions of the company."

Coleco, whose fortunes soared with the Cabbage Patch dolls, failed to introduce toys sufficiently popular to compensate for declining sales of the dolls. The company lost \$110 million in 1986 and is expected to report a \$90 million loss for the last fiscal year.

Mattel, which had become accustomed to blockbusting, has had to make do with a more modest success. See TOYS, Page 12

Stora Offers \$1 Billion To Gain Swedish Match

Wallenberg Family Head Backs Bid

By Juris Kaza Special to the Herald Tribune STOCKHOLM — Stora Kopparberg Bergslags AB, the Swedish forest products group, announced on Wednesday a bid valued at \$9 billion (about \$1 billion) to acquire Swedish Match, a maker of matches, lighters, kitchens and floor coverings. Both companies are controlled by the Wallenberg family.

Stora officials said that the merger would make Swedish Match an independent subgroup.

"Many areas of Swedish Match fit in incredibly well with Stora," said Nigel Yandell, an analyst with Enskilda Securities. "It is a big demander of the products that Stora makes and important benefits should accrue to both parties."

The head of the Wallenberg family, Peter Wallenberg, said he was supporting the bid, making its acceptance certain. However, not everyone was satisfied with the price offered.

A source close to Swedish Match said the price was on the borderline of acceptability. "I won't be the first to hand in my shares," the source said.

Brian Knox, a senior analyst with Kleinwort, Greaveson Ltd., said he thought that bidding for free shares of the company "should have started at 150 and been ready to go to 200 kronor."

However, an analyst at a Stockholm brokerage said he thought the bid was reasonable. "There is always this speculation when a deal is made within the Wallenberg group," this analyst said.

Trading in shares of Swedish Match had been suspended Tuesday morning at the company's request because of unusually heavy buying. Free shares of Swedish Match closed Monday at 107.

The bid of 137 kronor per share for Swedish Match free B shares and 150 kronor per share for restricted A shares was announced at the time that both companies published their 1987 financial reports.

Free shares can be owned by anyone, but voting rights are limited. Restricted shares can be owned only by Swedish residents, and have full voting rights.

According to Stora, 45 percent of the shares and 89 percent of the votes in Swedish Match, mainly held by the Wallenberg family's controlled investment companies, AB Investor and Forvaltnings AB Providentia, had agreed to the bid.

In its 1987 financial report, Swedish Match said that its pretax earnings rose 26 percent, to 628 million kronor, from 500 million kronor in 1986. The company forecast a further increase to 840 million kronor in 1988.

Stora reported that its pretax earnings rose 39 percent in 1987, to 2.57 billion kronor from 1.85 billion kronor in 1986.

OPEC Officials Said to Consider 5% Output Cut

By Youssef M. Ibrahim New York Times Service PARIS — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is studying a plan to reduce its oil production by about 5 percent for all its members except Iraq, several OPEC sources say.

OPEC has a production quota of 15.06 million barrels a day, excluding Iraq. The cartel's actual production total in January was about 17 million barrels a day, including more than 2 million barrels produced by Iraq.

The proposal is being floated to address the recent weakness in oil prices. The average price of OPEC oil has dropped from its official level of \$18 a barrel to between \$13 and \$14 a barrel in the past few weeks.

At the close of trading in Europe, North Sea Brent, the most widely traded European crude, stood at \$14 a barrel, up 25 cents from Tuesday.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, contracts for April delivery of West Texas Intermediate, the U.S. benchmark crude oil, settled at \$15.49 barrel Wednesday, up 4 cents from the close Tuesday.

Also Wednesday, oil industry sources said that the United Arab Emirates, an OPEC member, was under enormous pressure from Japanese buyers to offer them discounts similar to those it has extended to several Western European and American oil companies.

Industry sources say the Royal Dutch/Shell group, Exxon Corp. and the French company Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, or Total, have been given discounts of as much as \$2 a barrel, retroactive to February, by the United Arab Emirates. The sources said the country was considering extending the discounts to March.

OPEC officials said many members of the cartel, including Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Indonesia, saw little use in holding an OPEC emergency meeting unless a plan to cut output could be agreed upon in advance.

The sources said they worried about the negative impact of a protracted dispute by the 13 members of OPEC over how much of any cut in output each member should shoulder.

A senior OPEC official said that if a plan to cut production could be agreed upon, it could be applied without holding an emergency meeting, or by keeping such a gathering very short.

"I think a 5 percent cut across the board for everyone is fair and can be done quickly," an Arab OPEC oil industry source said.

OPEC officials said they were taken by surprise by a meeting of oil experts from non-OPEC countries, including representatives of China, Malaysia, Angola, Oman, Egypt, Colombia and Mexico. Called by Egypt, it began Wednesday in London.

Sources at this meeting said no conclusive decisions were expected. "This is just a meeting of experts," said one participant, who asked not to be identified. "We hope to arrive at some overview of the world market situation." The meeting was expected to continue Thursday, the source said.

Egyptian sources said representatives from non-OPEC countries would be "happy to meet" with OPEC representatives to work toward oil price stability.

Such cooperation took place in 1985 and 1986, but without much success. Non-OPEC countries, whose total output this year is expected to reach almost 30 million barrels a day, have relentlessly increased their production and sold much of their exports at prices that undercut those of OPEC.

Price Break for Japan Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have agreed to sell crude oil from the Neutral Zone at a discount of more than \$3 a barrel to the Japanese-owned Arabian Oil Co. to prevent weak sales from damaging the oil fields, United Press International reported from New York, quoting the authoritative oil journal Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.

The two countries jointly own the zone, which lies between them. "This is the first major price break given by the Saudis to the Japanese," the journal said.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Country, Bid, Ask, and other currency rates. Includes entries for Australia, Brazil, Canada, etc.

Chains in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates. C: Commercial franc; B: To buy one dollar; T: To buy one yen; U.S. dollars; N.A.: not available; N.Y.: New York rates unless marked * (local rate).

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other dollar values. Includes entries for Argentina, Austria, Belgium, etc.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and other forward rates. Includes entries for French franc, Japanese yen, etc.

Sources: International Bank for the Americas; Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Paribas (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (S.D.R.); BAII (London, rival, arbitrage); Reuters (London). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Maturity, Bid, Ask, and other interest rates. Includes entries for 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, etc.

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF, yen); Loyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (S.D.R.). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (for equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Instrument, Bid, Ask, and other key money rates. Includes entries for Discount rate, Call money, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Maturity, Bid, Ask, and other Asian dollar deposits. Includes entries for 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, etc.

Sources: Reuters; Bank of Tokyo; Commerzbank; Credit Lyonnais.

U.S., Japan Break Off Talks On Construction Dispute

WASHINGTON — U.S. and Japanese negotiators have broken off talks on the Reagan administration's bid to increase foreign participation in about \$60 billion of public works projects in Japan, raising the possibility of U.S. retaliation.

The issue has already led to congressional barriers to Japanese participation in federally funded U.S. projects. A Japanese company last week lost a \$50 million contract to build part of Washington's Metro subway system because of the ban.

A senior administration official said Tuesday night that the Japanese negotiators flew back to Tokyo after the talks broke down.

"We have exhausted our current capacity to resolve the numerous outstanding issues," the official said.

"The United States reserves comment on any further steps to be taken until additional interagency discussions take place," he said, referring to a meeting of the cabinet-level Economic Policy Council.

He said he expected the council to meet by the end of next week to decide on whether to recommend that the president instigate a trade complaint against Japan. A complaint could lead to retaliatory measures.

A Japanese Embassy official said his country had made a "substantive offer," including "a comprehensive list" of public works projects U.S. companies could bid on. He accused the U.S. side of changing its demands.

"The Japanese construction companies are doing only \$40 million in public works here," he said. "We are offering projects totaling actually \$30 billion. At least we have offered a huge ground in which they can participate."



Contrary to popular opinion, not all bears look alike.

Neither do global asset managers if you examine them carefully. For example, the Julius Baer Group, which has over 40 years experience in international portfolio management. Headquartered in Zurich, Bank Julius Baer also operates in London and New York, bringing together a strong team of international money managers and state-of-the-art technical facilities.

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The current issue of our quarterly publication "The International Investor" analyzes the impact that a substantial reduction of the U.S. trade deficit would have on other countries. For your complimentary copy, please contact: Mr. Jan A. Bieleski, Bank Julius Baer, Bahnhofstrasse 36, 8010 Zurich, Telephone (01) 228 5111, Telex 823 845

NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE 4 p.m. volume, AMEX 4 p.m. volume, OTC 4 p.m. volume.

NYSE Index table with columns: Composite, Industrial, Finance.

Wednesdays NYSE Closing Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., Close.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Composite, Finance, Insurance, Utilities.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Bonds, Utilities, Industrials.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: March 9, March 8, March 7, March 6.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Mixed in Busy Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Wednesday in active trading when a late round of profit-taking prevented blue-chip stocks from sharing in a wider market advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 24.70 points Tuesday, fell 6.80 points to close at 2,074.27. The index had been up about a point 30 minutes before the close.

Advances, however, led declines by about a 3-2 ratio on volume that slipped to 210.90 million shares from 237.68 million on Tuesday.

"It's a little deceptive looking at the Dow," said Chester Pado, director of technical research at J.F. Jones & Co. in Los Angeles.

Two other indexes slipped slightly. The New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 0.14 point to 151.48. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dropped 0.37 point to 296.06.

"Blue chips are correcting the fast run-up of the past couple of weeks," Mr. Pado said. "The broad market, however, is still getting a fair amount of money coming in to it."

Mr. Pado said the Dow could reach 2,125 to 2,150 over the next couple of weeks, but that he was not "looking for a real explosion."

NYSE Stock table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, % Chg., High, Low, Close, Chg.

NYSE Stock table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, % Chg., High, Low, Close, Chg.

NYSE Stock table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, % Chg., High, Low, Close, Chg.

NYSE Stock table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, % Chg., High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Stock table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, % Chg., High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Stock table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, % Chg., High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Stock table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, % Chg., High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Stock table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, % Chg., High, Low, Close, Chg.

Heating systems... can now be up to 96% efficient. New gas furnaces, from several manufacturers, use Ametek motor blower systems to recapture heat from flue gas.

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96% EFFICIENT

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, % Chg., High, Low, Close, Chg.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Sanyo Posts Loss, Predicts Recovery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Sanyo Electric Co., one of Japan's leading makers of consumer electronics, said Wednesday that it posted its first consolidated loss ever in 1987 as U.S. sales reeled under the impact of a stronger yen.

The rise in the value of the yen cut into the group's export income, Sanyo said. Higher capital spending by affiliates, interest charges on loans and costs from a merger with Tokyo Sanyo Electric also contributed to the loss. The spokesman said the merger with Tokyo Sanyo cost the group nearly 16 billion yen.

to prop up profits, as well as restructuring away from export dependency, the company said. Industry analysts have predicted a trend of recovery in the Japanese consumer electronics industry, which like other export-dependent industries has responded to the yen's rise by slashing costs, moving production overseas and gradually raising overseas prices.

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BP Shares Bid Still Higher

LONDON — Shares in British Petroleum Co. rose in active trading in the London Stock Exchange again Wednesday on demand fueled by rumors that Kuwait intended to raise its stake in the company to near 30 percent.

BP and that it had been detected bidding 68.5 pence for BP par- paid shares on Tuesday. Analysts said that if the Kuwait Investment Office increased its stake in BP beyond 20 percent, it would effectively signal an intent to acquire 29.9 percent, the maximum allowed under British law without launching a formal takeover offer.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
Floating rate note issue of U.S. \$400 million
September 1983/1991.
The rate of interest applicable for the period beginning 4 March 1988 and set by the reference Agent is 7 1/4% annually.



BACK AND FORTH IN CAR TRADE — A first shipment of Chrysler cars arrived in Bremerhaven, West Germany, this week, left, as the U.S. automaker carried out its plan to return to the European market. Meanwhile, in Portland, Oregon, U.S.-built Honda Accords were driven onto a ship to be exported to Japan, as Honda Motor Co. became the first Japanese company to export automobiles made in the United States to Japan.

Hungary, Japanese Discuss Setting Up Joint Car Factory

BUDAPEST — Hungary is holding talks with Suzuki Motor Co. and other Japanese companies about setting up its first automobile plant in a joint venture worth 10 billion forints (\$210 million), the Hungarian news agency has reported.

The plant would be 60 percent Hungarian-owned, with the other 40 percent held by Japanese companies. Within two years it could be assembling 50,000 Suzuki Alto Mini models a year, providing employment for 1,000 workers, MTI said on Tuesday.

United Artists, United Cable Resurrect Merger Agreement

NEW YORK — United Artists Communications Inc. said Wednesday that it would merge with United Cable Television Corp. in a resurrected stock and cash transaction totaling \$1.6 billion.

but announced resumption of the talks in January. United Artists said the new company would have about 2 million cable television subscribers and would operate about 2,050 motion picture screens in the United States.

The stock and cash transaction itself is valued at about \$1.2 billion, but the inclusion of debt obligations raises the total to \$1.6 billion. The transaction was approved by the boards of both companies.

Sabena Reports Net Fell 52% in 1987

BRUSSELS — The Belgian airline Sabena said Wednesday that net profit in 1987 fell 52 percent to 70.4 million Belgian francs (\$2 million), because of foreign exchange losses and labor disputes.

The airline, which had a net profit of 146.8 million francs in 1986, said the lower profit was due to a combination of factors, including a 50 percent increase in fuel costs and a 50 percent drop in passenger traffic.

Table of International Funds (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 9th March 1988. Includes columns for fund names, currencies, and prices.

TOYS: Bruised Industry Is Abandoning Blockbusters for Building Blocks

(Continued from first finance page)
Blockbusters with such hits as Masters of the Universe, action figures linked with a television program, has seen sales decline when new hits failed to materialize.

Ohio Art Co., whose Etch-a-Sketch toy has been on the market for 28 years, exhibits similar caution. Its line of toys for drawing has been steadily expanded and this year includes Animator 2000, a sophisticated video model that allows children or adults to sketch and play games.

Worlds of Wonder Inc., which enjoyed overnight success with the Teddy Ruxpin bear in 1985, suffered just the sort of fate that Mr. Killgallon fears. Though it spent much of its Teddy Ruxpin profits on research and development, the company failed to produce another big hit.

Even venerable Lionel Train Inc., which is privately owned by Richard P. Kugler, is enjoying boom sales as up to 40 percent of the "fad" toys were expensive and now our trains appear more reasonably priced to parents, said John Brady, Lionel's director of marketing.

EMPLOYMENT INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
(Continued from Back Page)
EXECUTIVE LANGUAGE SERVICES
DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED
RESPONSIBLE YOUNG LADY 24
AUTO SHIPPING
LEGAL SERVICES
HOTELS GREAT BRITAIN
HOTEL NUMBER EIGHT
BOATS/YACHTS
AUTO SHIPPING
LEGAL SERVICES
HOTELS GREAT BRITAIN
HOTEL NUMBER EIGHT
BOATS/YACHTS
AUTO SHIPPING
LEGAL SERVICES

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595P for further information.



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Mixed as Pound Rises Again

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar ended mixed against major foreign currencies Wednesday after a session dominated by concerns over the drop in oil prices and the rise of the British pound.

Table with columns: Close, Wed., Thu. Includes Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

The pound continued higher, closing in New York at \$1.8465, compared with \$1.8400 Tuesday. In London it also closed at \$1.8465, up from \$1.8410, and at 3.0813 DM, up from 3.0743.

Pound in Line With G-7 Pact, Baker Declares

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, 8:00 p.m. Wednesday said the rise of the British pound above 3 DM did not violate the December agreement by the Group of Seven leading industrial nations to seek stable exchange rates.

Japan's Life Insurers Bolster Dollar

TOKYO — Japan's powerful life insurance companies have been aggressively buying dollars since the British pound began its sharp rise on Monday, currency dealers say.

"They bought in the 127 yen range, which means they want to defend 128 yen," Mr. Oka added. He said one insurer bought as much as \$200 million.

Life insurers were also detected in the Tokyo market on Wednesday, buying moderate amounts of dollars at around 127.80 yen, a dealer with a major Japanese bank said.

Executive Says U.S. Pressing South Korea for 'Too Much'

By Hobart Rowen Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The chairman of one of South Korea's largest industrial groups warned Wednesday that the United States, by pressing Korea for "too much, too soon" on the question of revaluing its currency, endangers the nation's ability to service its \$30 billion foreign debt.

Kim-hee Lee, who as chairman of the Samsung Group oversees an industrial empire with interests ranging from electronics to shipbuilding, also said that the United States should be cautious in its demands for economic reforms because South Korea, as a "last bastion" on the Asian continent, plays an important role in defending joint American security interests.

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for Dollar-Baer Julius Baer U.S. Dollar Bond Fund Ltd. Includes details on meeting date, location, and proxy procedures.

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for D-Mark-Baer Julius Baer D-Mark Bond Fund Ltd. Includes details on meeting date, location, and proxy procedures.

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for Liquibaer Julius Baer U.S. Dollar Fund Limited. Includes details on meeting date, location, and proxy procedures.

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LOW COST FLIGHTS... ACCESS VOYAGES... One Way... details...

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Large advertisement for Club World featuring a circular logo and text: "One needs a retreat. A haven of peace and comfort, where you can put your feet up but not have to lift a finger..."

Vertical text on the left side of the Club World advertisement, including "HAMBURG" and "LONDON"...

BRITISH AIRWAYS The world's favourite airline

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. For The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	% Chg.	30 Day High	Low	Close	Open
44	44	ABM	1.7	4	120	115	117	117
10	10	ABM	1.7	4	120	115	117	117
10	10	ABM	1.7	4	120	115	117	117
10	10	ABM	1.7	4	120	115	117	117
10	10	ABM	1.7	4	120	115	117	117
10	10	ABM	1.7	4	120	115	117	117
10	10	ABM	1.7	4	120	115	117	117
10	10	ABM	1.7	4	120	115	117	117
10	10	ABM	1.7	4	120	115	117	117
10	10	ABM	1.7	4	120	115	117	117

Stock	Price	% Chg.
34 Andri	1.88	1.9
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Stock	Price	% Chg.
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Stock	Price	% Chg.
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Stock	Price	% Chg.
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Stock	Price	% Chg.
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Europe Growth Fund

Weekly net asset value on 4-3-1988 U.S. \$41.05

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Person, Hedding & Partners NV, Herengracht 214, 1017 BS Amsterdam, Tel +31-20-211888

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on 7-3-1988 U.S. \$230.90

Securities 79%

Liquidities 21%

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Person, Hedding & Partners NV, Herengracht 214, 1017 BS Amsterdam, Tel +31-20-211888

Indigo Ideas

Indigo Ideas is a venture capital fund that invests in start-up and early stage companies. It is managed by a team of experienced investors and provides ongoing support to its portfolio companies. For more information, contact Indigo Ideas at Tel +31-20-211888.

Floating-Rate Notes

March 9

Issuer/Note	Current Yield	Bid	Ask
Alcoa Floating Rate	10.50	102.50	103.00
Altria Floating Rate	10.50	102.50	103.00
Amgen Floating Rate	10.50	102.50	103.00
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ONE E...
PRESIDENT
WHERE THE LEAD

Wednesday's OTC Prices

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

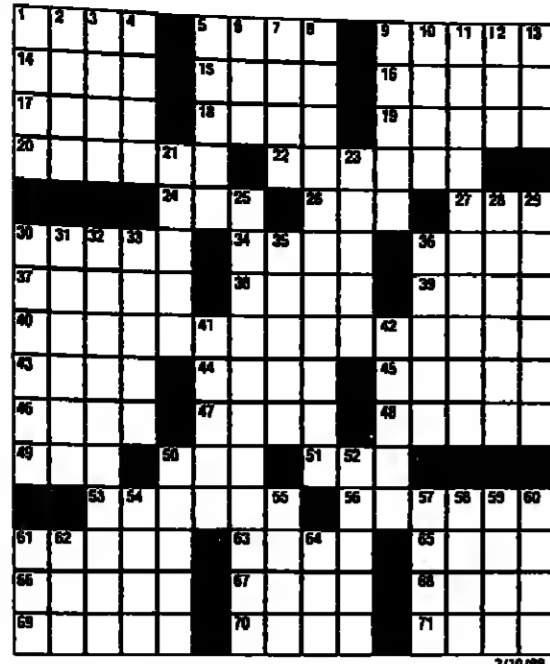
Main table of stock prices with columns for 12-month high/low, stock name, price, and change.

Table of stock prices, including columns for 12-month high/low, stock name, price, and change.

Table of stock prices, including columns for 12-month high/low, stock name, price, and change.

Advertisement for 'PRESIDENTIAL CLASSROOM' featuring portraits of political figures and text describing the program.

Advertisement for 'Greece in the 1990's' conference, detailing trade and investment opportunities.



ACROSS

1 Corn mush
6 Acoustic unit
14 Dwarf buffalo
15 Inter—
16 A planet
17 Invoice
18 Vidal book
19 Participated at
20 Syran city
22 Fulle
24 Ovid's —
26 Vex
27 Land in a river
30 Foxter
34 S.A. nocturnal prowler
36 Roman Hera
37 Ariz. Indian group
38 Iverman's land
39 Outer: Prefix
40 With 56 Across, first words of S. John's Gospel: Lat.
43 Wall
44 Churchill abbr.
45 "Thus Zarathustra"
46 Sins
47 Barn topper, sometimes
48 Michaelmas daisy

DOWN

1 One of the Leeward
2 Injurious
3 Infringing
4 Insect's sensor
5 Cabinet
6 Eskimo knife
7 Spanish artist
8 Potentially dangling verb forms
9 Ghost
10 Word from the workbag
11 Red-tape expert

12 Adherent
13 Cain's land
21 Zoroastrian
23 Khmer's kin
25 Sensational date
28 Exhaust's opposite
29 Bugler, for one
30 Stimulates the punch
31 Head and eye followers
32 Essential
33 Merits
35 Sect chaser
36 General-purpose vehicles

41 In no way
42 Inedible orange
50 Dandies
52 Plant of the rose family
54 Male ant
55 "Auld Lang —"
57 Tabular (clean state)
58 Part of a cup
59 "Do —" others...
60 Caribou's food
61 A sandwich, for short
62 Oahu garland

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malinka.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"If I mixed sand with water, could I bake a board?"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KLACH
YANER
VANDIE
DUSARI

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: IT "DEAD PAN"

Yesterday's Jumble: COVEY ELDER NOBODY APPAL. Answer: What was the expression on that zombie's face?—"DEAD PAN"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algiers	14	7	Bangkok	23	17
Amsterdam	14	7	Beijing	19	12
Athens	14	7	Bombay	23	17
Berlin	14	7	Calcutta	23	17
Birmingham	14	7	Chengde	19	12
Boston	14	7	Chongqing	23	17
Buenos Aires	14	7	Guangzhou	23	17
Cardiff	14	7	Hankou	23	17
Chicago	14	7	Harbin	23	17
Cincinnati	14	7	Heilongjiang	23	17
Cleveland	14	7	Jakarta	23	17
Columbus	14	7	Kobe	23	17
Dallas	14	7	London	23	17
Detroit	14	7	Manila	23	17
Denver	14	7	Osaka	23	17
Houston	14	7	Shanghai	23	17
Los Angeles	14	7	Taipei	23	17
London	14	7	Tokyo	23	17
Los Angeles	14	7			
Madrid	14	7			
Mexico City	14	7			
Minneapolis	14	7			
Moscow	14	7			
Mumbai	14	7			
New York	14	7			
Oakland	14	7			
Philadelphia	14	7			
Pittsburgh	14	7			
Portland	14	7			
San Francisco	14	7			
Seattle	14	7			
St. Louis	14	7			
Stockholm	14	7			
Tampa	14	7			
Washington	14	7			
Yokohama	14	7			

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

UNDER THE EYE OF THE CLOCK: The Life Story of Christopher Nolan

By Christopher Nolan. Preface by John Carey. 163 pages. \$16.95. St. Martin's Press Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by John Gross

CHRISTOPHER NOLAN was born in Ireland in 1965. It was a grievously difficult birth—during delivery he suffered a period of asphyxiation, and although life, as he says, "claved him back," he also suffered brain damage that left him incapable of coordinated movement and unable to speak.

Early on, however, his parents recognized that his intelligence was unimpaired, that he was "longer-tied but normal-notioned." They sold the family farm and moved to Dublin, where he attended a remedial school and did well enough to be accepted by an ordinary high school at the age of 13. By this time he had learned how to type, using a pointer attached to his head—something that only became possible after he had started taking a drug that gave him better control of his neck movements.

He had also begun to write poetry, and after winning two special prizes from the British Spastics Society, and attracting a good deal of attention from radio, television and the press, he asked his mother to submit a collection of poems and sketches to a London publishing house. It was published in 1981 under the title "Dance-Burst of Dreams"; the reviews were not only respectful—they could hardly fail to be that—but also exceptionally enthusiastic.

His second book, "Under the Eye of the Clock," is an autobiography cast in the third person, which recently won the Whitbread Book of the Year Award in London. Family names have been changed—Christopher Nolan himself becomes "Joseph Meehan," and even though there is no suggestion of fiction beyond that, the decision to distance himself a little from his experience seems a wise one. It probably enabled him to write more freely, and

it reflects the detachment of a writer who more than most, has had to learn to look outside himself.

Many of the incidents in the book would be unremarkable in another context. A party in a country outing; classroom jokes and a prurient; a visit to the theater; a small change of family life. Here, however, a slight episode is liable to take on a quality, to become part of the unending tape to draw forth words from "the depths of numbness."

All that one of the teachers can do is Joseph's first day in high school, his "dribbles and senseless sounds." But inside, a keen intelligence is striving to find itself. "Under the Eye of the Clock" tells us how it succeeded—and a reminder that Joseph himself never forgets them for all the imprisoned predecessors who find a way out, or who never had a way out.

In telling his tale, Nolan has forged a highly distinctive style. Or perhaps he forged itself, since for all its oddities it seems always gleaming new metaphors, inventive, conventional word order, compresses a weak suggestion into an image. He doesn't mock him, it guffaws, and the sheets of paper that await him become "white sheets of life" (the very opposite of shrouds).

At the heart of the story is Joseph's will to live—no, simply to survive, but to be himself. The child begins by throwing out a mere challenge to his family: "Accept me for what I am and I'll accept you for what you're accepting as." (Nolan's irony, it will be seen, can be cutting.) He is emphatically not a writer (he is patronized). And his family responds.

His mother, first, she "tumbled to his intelligence, stumbled to his eye-signaled talk, tried to the holyberries, green yet, but holding promise of bulging in red given time, gave him himself becomes "Joseph Meehan," and even though there is no suggestion of fiction beyond that, the decision to distance himself a little from his experience seems a wise one. It probably enabled him to write more freely, and

After that his father and his sister, who two years older, played almost as big a part, there were sibling rivalries, they were quick neutralized and overshadowed by sibling love. His sister caught his imagination with the song-and-dance shows that she put on for him just as his father was to do with his repertory stirring, old-fashioned poems—"Barnyard Fritchie." The stage at eye had drunk his life—and the "old" songs he sang at the top of his voice. Out of such precedents, Nolan shaped an artistic vocation.

Beyond the family, the child was to find whole network of nurture—teachers, friends, doctors, a favorite priest, all lovingly and the most part humorously evoked.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

SOLUTION TO Previous Puzzle

POLIS	GERMAN
BVINES	AVIATOR
ETESIAN	LEONORA
STR	DRIVERS
EL	SPAINS
TRACT	SEA
SP	LEA
ARE	POINT
PHIR	BAS
OPHS	SORTS
ILL	WORKMEN
GOLLINS	ARMAVIC
GALIC	NOVELTY
SCOTCH	WELSH

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE specialist publishing house Pando Publications (540 Longleaf Drive, Roswell, Georgia 30075) has published two significant new bridge books. "Bridge From the Top, Book 1" by Marshall Miles (\$12.95 including postage) is a wide-ranging 300-page personal view of modern bidding conventions and styles, with an attempt to pinpoint specific problems that can arise.

"Journalist Leads" by Lawrence Rosler and Jeff Rubens (\$9.95 including postage) is a 196-page treatise on a modern method of opening leads.

Against suit contracts they call for Rusington leads, such as jack from J-Q, together with low-from-odd and third-from-odd. Against no trump, jack denies a higher honor, and the ten promises at least one of the top three; a low card suggests a desire for a continuation of the suit. And there are many other details, both on opening lead

NORTH (D)

♠ 108
♥ 108
♦ 84
♣ 84

WEST

♠ 4
♥ 4
♦ 4
♣ 4

EAST

♠ 8532
♥ 8532
♦ 8532
♣ 8532

SOUTH

♠ 13752
♥ 13752
♦ 13752
♣ 13752

Both sides were vulnerable.

North East South West
1♠ Pass 1♠ Pass
4♥ Pass 4♥ Pass
5♣ Pass 5♣ Pass
Pass Pass

West led the club two.

and subsequently, that have been carefully reviewed. The diagrammed deal from the book illustrates the advantage of the "third-and-fifth" Journalist lead, which was adopted by a majority of top-ranked players. Six spades would have been the best contract for North-South, but they reached six hearts. A 4-4 fit is usually better than 5-3 but is very seldom the right choice when a 6-3 fit is available.

West leads the unbid club suit, and the card he leads is significant. The traditional lead is the three, leaving East in doubt whether his partner has a four-card suit or a five-card suit. The missing deuce can be in the West hand or the South hand, so East is likely to play the ace when the queco is played from the dummy.

Now the declarer has an easy task. He ruffs, draws trumps and takes a spade finesse. The spade king is the only trick for the defense. Now suppose that East-West are using Journalist. The lead is the

World Stock Markets
Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, March 9

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	4130	+10
Bombay	1250	+10
London	2720	+10
Manila	1250	+10
Moscow	1250	+10
Stockholm	1250	+10
Tokyo	1250	+10
Yokohama	1250	+10

Amsterdam
ABN Bank 4130
Amst. R. 4130
Amst. S. 4130
Amst. T. 4130
Amst. U. 4130
Amst. V. 4130
Amst. W. 4130
Amst. X. 4130
Amst. Y. 4130
Amst. Z. 4130

Bombay
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Manila
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SPORTS

Steve Kerr: In Wake of Death, a Life of Courage

By John Feinstein
Washington Post Service

TUCSON, Arizona — It was a sad scene. Steve Kerr, who has endured so much, without bitterness or self pity, could not escape the taunts of a small group of Arizona State fans who stood chanting: "PLOI! PLOI! Where's your dad?"

It was four years ago that Kerr's father, Malcolm, was killed by terrorists as he arrived at his office at the American University in Beirut, where he was the school's president. Since, his son has become a symbol of class and courage, not to mention an excellent basketball player.

Malcolm Kerr met Ann Zwicker when he was doing post-Princeton graduate work and she was on a junior year abroad from Occidental College. They were married in 1957 and had four children: Susan, John, Steve and Andrew.

At the time Malcolm Kerr was offered the job in 1983, there was concern within the family. Beirut was not what it had been in the 1950s. It was war-torn and dangerous. David Dodge, the man who preceded Kerr as president of the university, had been kidnapped in 1982 and held hostage for a year.

Steve Kerr can remember his brother, John, saying to his father, "I just don't want Mom to end up a widow."

In 1983, when Kerr was playing summer-league basketball in Los Angeles, his father came home and they spent a good deal of time together. Malcolm Kerr once said that his greatest joy, next to being president of the university in Beirut, was watching Steve play basketball.

By July, California State at Fullerton, looking for a shooter, was interested in Kerr. Then Lute Olson showed up. Olson had just become coach at Arizona,

and came down wrong. His knee was shattered. David Robinson, the center on that team, remembers: "When he came down, it was one of the most horrifying sounds I've ever heard. You knew it was bad right away. We won the game, but I've never seen a sadder locker room."

But Kerr never believed his basketball playing was over. He underwent reconstructive surgery and, late in the '87 season, began working out again, fully intending to play this season as a fifth-year senior.

That he has done, leading a now experienced Arizona team to 12 straight victories starting the season, a string that included triumphs over highly-regarded Michigan, Syracuse and Duke. That landed the Wildcats at the top of the polls for the first time in school history. They now are 28-2, ranked third, and with Kerr shooting close to 60 percent from the field, breaking the league record with 93 three-point field goals and averaging an amazing one turnover per game, they clinched the Pac-10 title weeks ago.

When Malcolm Kerr returned to Beirut, the family going with him on vacation. The day Steve Kerr was supposed to leave to fly to Tucson, his mother took him to the airport. Sitting in the terminal, he heard the shelling around the airport intensify. Two days later, Kerr, after an eight-hour ride through Syria to Amman, Jordan, flew off to start his college career.

In Tucson, he learned that the family's driver had been killed by a sniper shortly afterward. But Kerr's first semester at Arizona was almost perfect. He loved the school, the warm weather and the basketball team. He was a little surprised that he could compete with the other players during fall pickup games. "It made me wonder," he said, "what kind of a team we were going to have."

The Wildcats struggled. Kerr, though, was delighted when he quickly fit in as the first guard off the bench. Even though his defense and quickness were suspect, he gave the team a boost with his long-range shooting. Life could not have been much better.

Then, on Jan. 18, 1984, he was awakened at midnight by a telephone call in his dorm room. His brother's nightmare had become a reality. Malcolm Kerr had been shot and killed.

Steve Kerr reached his mother several hours later, and learned that she and his younger brother, Andy, were unharmed. But for some time to come, his only escape from grief came on the basketball court. When, two days after the tragedy, Olson asked if he wanted to play in that night's game, Kerr replied, yes. Absolutely.

"It was the only thing to do," he said. "My dad had more to do with my being a basketball player and being at Arizona than anyone."

A moment of silence for Malcolm Kerr was planned before the tipoff. The opponent was Arizona State, yet few people in McKale Center focused on the game. The violence of the shooting that had taken place thousands of miles away was tangible to everyone. Kerr broke

down during the tribute to his father, as did many others. Eight minutes into the game, Olson sent him in as part of Arizona's normal rotation. The first time Kerr got the ball — 18 seconds after coming in — he was open. Instantly took over. He shot from 20 feet. Swish. It is unlikely that a shot to win a national championship was as dramatic as that one.

"I'm not sure I can describe the feeling in the building that night," Olson said. "All I know is I cried, and I certainly wasn't alone."

The legend of Steve Kerr was born. He scored 12 points — making five of seven shots — and the Wildcats beat a superior Arizona State team, 71-49, for their first Pacific-10 Conference victory under Olson.

Since, Kerr has been Tucson's adopted son. Now, whenever he scores and the public address announcer screams, "Sincerely Kerrmm," 13,000 people cheer it right back. Kerr finds the adulation embarrassing. An outsider, exposed to it for the first time, finds it spine-tingling. But this is a story that still needs an ending.

At midnight the telephone rang in his dorm room. His brother's nightmare had become a reality: their father, Malcolm, had been shot and killed in Beirut.

Even as he worked out on the punching bag Monday, Mike Tyson's every blow was well recorded by the ever-attendant Japanese press. The fascination with the burly world champion has come in apparently contradictory forms: fear and innocence.

CHAMP: In Japan, a Ring of Fascination Almost Floors the 'Monster' Heavyweight Tyson

(Continued from Page 1)

out of Japan's boxing world, there exists a sometimes troubling ignorance about black people and the America from which they come.

To many Japanese, Yamamoto said, black men are simply strong and virile. And the broad and powerful Tyson, he added, "is a condensed image of a black man."

Moreover, he explained, "Japanese have an image of New York as a horrible place, filled with ghettos and blacks."

"For Japanese, Brooklyn is like a dangerous jungle," he said. "Unpredictable things come from a jungle."

Among younger Japanese, many of whom have seen black people in movies or on rock-and-roll videos, there appears to be less racial prejudice, explained Hirooyoshi Ishikawa, a professor of sociology at Seijo University in Tokyo.

But for the older generations, there is a sort of prejudice," he said. Japanese television still features entertainers made up in black face. Tyson is not the first heavyweight champion to

fight in Japan. In 1972, Muhammad Ali won a 15-round unanimous decision here against Mac Foster. George Foreman knocked out Joe Roman in one round here in 1973. Ali also fought an exhibition against a Japanese wrestler in Tokyo in 1976.

But it is a different Japan that is host to Tyson, if only because it is a far richer place. Tyson has come on the heels of Michael Jackson and Madonna, international celebrities whom the ever-watchful Japanese can afford to bring over for their entertainment.

On the night of his arrival, he was taken, bicycled from jet lag, to a hotel reception room jammed with reporters, photographers and television cameramen. Shielding his eyes from the bright lights, Tyson turned to smile and pose amid calls of "Mr. Tyson, please..."

and came down wrong. His knee was shattered.

David Robinson, the center on that team, remembers: "When he came down, it was one of the most horrifying sounds I've ever heard. You knew it was bad right away. We won the game, but I've never seen a sadder locker room."

But Kerr never believed his basketball playing was over. He underwent reconstructive surgery and, late in the '87 season, began working out again, fully intending to play this season as a fifth-year senior.

That he has done, leading a now experienced Arizona team to 12 straight victories starting the season, a string that included triumphs over highly-regarded Michigan, Syracuse and Duke.

If the script is done correctly, this story ends in Kansas City on the night of April 4, in the championship game of the NCAA tournament. The Wildcats, trailing by one, bring the ball down, work it around. The clock runs down. The ball goes to Kerr. He shoots from 20 feet...

Indeed, he was so disturbed by the noise and distraction created by reporters and photographers jammed into the Teiken gym on Monday that he banned them from his sparring session that day.

In a sense, Tokyo and Japan remain as much a mystery to Tyson as he is to the Japanese. The fighter is amazed, he said, to be in a big city where people leave expensive sound equipment out on the street without fear of its being stolen.

"I sent out a pair of pants to be cleaned with \$700 in the pocket," he said of an incident that happened soon after he arrived. "I'm from New York. You figure, 'Handle it, it's gone.' But they sent the money back."

True encounters between Tyson and the Japanese have been few, though. After his workouts, Tyson retreats to his hotel room. The entire floor is sealed off by security guards. Tyson said that he rarely ventures out.

Instead, he watches videotapes: "Beverly Hills Cop," "Apocalypse Now." He has even brought along movies about the *ninja* warriors, those notorious assassins of Japan's past.



Steve Kerr, who, after the slaying of his father, had to overcome a shattering knee injury, has led the University of Arizona basketball team to prominence.

Hawkins Shoots Bradely Into NCAA Tournament

Compiled by Our Staff From Des Moines

PEORIA, Illinois — Hershey Hawkins, the leading scorer in U.S. college basketball, got 29 points Tuesday night as 12th-ranked Bradley beat archrival Illinois State, 83-59, to win the Missouri Valley Conference tournament title and with it an automatic invitation to the National Collegiate Athletic Association championships.

The Braves, who had won the MVC regular season title, also averaged their only home loss this season, to the Redbirds in the opening conference game.

"We were determined to win this game," Hawkins said. "We dedicated the game to the seniors on the team. We wanted it bad."

"It was a special night," Hawkins added. "We knew we had to win the game to get a better seed in the NCAAs. This was our game and we weren't going to lose it."

They got it with a 9-0 start and a relentless, trapping defense. But Bradley got a scare, and lost some of its momentum, when Hawkins collided with a defending player and crumpled on the floor at 16:45. He limped off the court, then returned to action after a short breather.

Temple 79, St. Joseph's 67: In the Atlantic 10 Conference tournament in Morgantown, West Virginia, the top-ranked Owls erased a 34-30 deficit at halftime as Howard Evans and freshman Mark Macon led a 28-6 run that put their team into Wednesday night's final against Rhode Island.

Rhode Island beat West Virginia, 65-63, on Kenny Green's dunk with 1:42 left following an intercepted pass. Lehigh 84, Towson State 78: In the East Coast Conference tournament in Towson, Maryland, Daren Queenan scored 37 points as the Engineers won the title and gained the NCAA playoffs for the second time in three years.

U.S. Cyclist Gorski: Hard Ride From L.A. to Seoul

U.S. Cyclist Gorski: Hard Ride From L.A. to Seoul

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Millions around the world saw him live on television, millions more saw them the next day in newspaper photographs: Mark Gorski on a victory lap around the Olympic bicycling track, his son, Alexander, sitting on the handlebars. The date was Aug. 3, 1984, and Alexander was nearly a year old and not yet talking.

Now, Gorski said with an easy laugh, his son is learning his second language, French, in pre-kindergarten classes every afternoon in Indianapolis.

Time does go by, Gorski admitted during a visit here to compete in the sprint prelude to a six-day bike race. At age 38, the gold-medal winner in the match sprints at the Los Angeles Games is facing the prospect of not being able to go to the 1988 Olympics in Seoul to defend his title.

Baseball

Transition

Baseball

Exhibition Games

Exhibition Games

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

National Hockey League Standings

Table with columns for team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Includes divisions like Wales Conference, Campbell Conference, and Norris Division.

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct., GF, GA. Includes divisions like Eastern Conference, Midwest Division, and Pacific Division.

Baseball

Transition

Baseball

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ART BUCHWALD Snow Job in Miotango

WASHINGTON — "General Del Rio, I am Assistant Secretary of State for Acapulco Gold. I've flown down to discuss with you the misunderstanding between the United States and Miotango."



Art Buchwald

"You call it a misunderstanding? It's a monstrous catastrophe. Your grand jury has indicted me for the manufacture and smuggling of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, crack and adulterated decaffeinated coffee. How can you treat a friend like this?"

"I wasn't our... Buchwald doing. There was an overzealous assistant attorney general who put crime before our good neighbor policy. Believe me, the department is sick about it."

"Do I look like a man who would deal in dope?"
"Of course you don't."
"Do I look like a man who would kill Marquis?"
"Of course you do."
"Do I look like a man who would kill Communists while dealing in dope?"

"Apparently that's what the attorney general keeps saying in Florida."
"Well, then, what's the problem?"
"General, we want you to terminate all the Marxists you can get your hands on, but we'd like you to cool it on the cocaine and heroin. It makes a mockery of Nancy Reagan's 'Just Say No' program."

Australian 'Beaujolais' is Nois to French Taste

SYDNEY — French wine authorities are threatening legal action to stop Australian wine makers from marketing wine as "Beaujolais," the red wine from the French district of the same name.

The Institut National des Appellations d'Origine instructed a Melbourne legal firm to threaten legal action if the winemakers continue to use the name "Beaujolais" after April 1. But the firm said its client left the way open for a "commercial resolution" of the controversy.

"Don't you gringos understand? There is no money in killing Marxists. The bucks are all in snow."
"You've been on the CIA payroll for 10 years, general. Surely they pay enough for your needs."

"The CIA pays chicken feed to Central American heads of state. I can't raise a family executing Communists without supplementary income from the Colombian Cocaine Manufacturers Association."

"Why not?"
"I'm sending my kid to an American college."

"General, I might be able to have the drug charges dropped if you promise to step down as the leader of Miotango."
"How can you ask me to step down at the very moment I have a 747 plenitude of poppies flying in from Turkey?"

"It's not me, general. It's Congress. Some people are making charges that you have smuggled more dope into the United States than any freedom fighter in the Western Hemisphere. The CIA is embarrassed by the hoopla, particularly because they're getting the heat. You have to mend your ways."

"So what am I supposed to do?"
"Our suggestion is to buy a home on the Riviera with your ill-gotten gains and we'll deny that you were ever in an illegal business of any kind."

"I would love to do it but since being indicted I have become a folk hero in Miotango. As a matter of fact if the United States hadn't indicted me when it did, I would probably be buried in sand up to my head right now. Thanks to your indictment, my people want to elect me for life."

"That's the other thing I came to see you about. If you get re-elected, will you still work for us?"

"Of course, you've always treated me well. But I'm going to need money. It costs a lot more to put away a Marxist now than it did last year."

"I'll take it up with Washington. In exchange, can we have your word that if the Colombian Cartel asks you to help smuggle in cocaine, you'll just say no?"
"You have my word, not only as an officer and gentleman, but as a double agent for the Cubans as well."

Cleaning Up Chaucer: A Canterbury Tale

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

CANTERBURY, England — When April with its sweet lure beckons the enterprising Englishman to woo anew the credit-carded hordes of modern pilgrims, it will be Chaucer himself whom the newest shrine extols, with his "Canterbury Tales" related in audio-visual extracts.

And it won't be easy dealing with Chaucer's bawdiness in audio-visual extracts, noted Ronnie Patten. She was telling her marketing director's tale for the new Pilgrim's Way tourist center, which local business leaders are hoping will prove to be their biggest killing since Thomas à Becket was murdered in the cathedral just down the block as a knight's favor for King Henry II seven centuries ago.

"When the Miller's Tale reaches the stage where a bottom must be presented out the window for a kiss, it will all get lost in the fastness of the presentation, we hope," Patten said as workmen put the finishing touches on the city's walk-through Chaucer display. It is a modest ghost of the Disneyland era of storytelling, truncating the 60 miles of Chaucer's fancied pilgrims into a 250-year trek through a renovated 14th-century church, godless now, but soon to be teeming with merriment by the busloads.

"And as for that red-hot poker," said Patten, preoccupied with the Miller's Tale, "Well, how do you deal with that?" Relax. This is family entertainment. At \$5 a head for admission, the marketing people decided there's no need to get too Chaucerian.

The Miller's Tale is being expurgated in a blue-ink north-English accent, barely audible and not at all visual. Just the sort of compromise of life's tangible virtues that got the master writing the tales in the first place. So in an ironic sense, at least, Pilgrim's Way may prove to be a good reminder of Chaucer and of his attempt to get straight once and for all the mortal coil of the world as they pretend to the throne of what was so recently described by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as "the great middle class morality." Typically, she was referring mainly to econom-



Jonathan Flower/The New York Times



Francis Robertson adjusts beggar's costume for Chaucer's shrine; at left, a woodcut illustrates the Nun's Priest's tale; above, the bawdy poet.

ics, not to Chaucer's fuller truth of life.

"The Canterbury Tales" have just begun their seventh century of instant relevance. Chaucer remains as honest and pertinent as ever.

In scholarship, his cast of garulous travelers displaying all human virtues, appetites, and vices are yielding fresh booklets of insights for literary historians, according to Dr. Peter Brown, a

Chaucer scholar at the University of Kent. He notes Chaucer's old tales are nourishing specialists in the iconographic (how Chaucer meant the tower in the Knight's Tale to refer to the fortunes of love), and the psychological (appreciating Chaucer not for mere colorful detail but for the period's basic "mental construct").

"He's so fascinating and so inexhaustible — that's the thrill of Chaucer," said Brown. "Chaucer is not the property of scholars. He's always seemed to me like the James Joyce of the Middle Ages and probably as complex and puzzling to his contemporaries."

"I like Joyce, he anticipated the response to him, the tendency of critics to become prescriptive instead of permissive," Brown continued, celebrating the multifarious interpretations Chaucer wrote into the Nun's Priest's Tale to make sure the power of imagi-

nation prevails over bookishness. Chaucer still is best heard beyond scholarship on the English streets, in the nude popular humor, even in the four-letter candor, but hardly the sadly absent romance of the new blunt "safe sex" commercials. Aftonados of the latest tabloid tales would do well to read the Wife of Bath's Tale, six centuries old, with her cart celebration of her own "collish tooth" for 20-year-old men half her age and her catalogue of their particulars during the journey to the murder site of "the holy blissful martyr."

Chaucer has long rivaled Beckett as the reason to journey here, although the cathedral memorial to the saint remains ever chilling, a few surreal dagger blades and a perpetual candle within the stony shadows of history. Some visitors never could get Chaucer's sense of the place. "There is no trace of poetry about it," Karl Marx grumbled in 1866 as he passed through while recuperating from a bad case of boils. To the contrary, wrote Virginia Woolf in 1904: "There is no lovelier place in the world than Canterbury — that I say with my hand on my heart as I sit in Florence."

For Chaucer, the ultimate memorial ranges far beyond mere to the language be championed as something viscerally lyrical, true. "Why do you write so much of grotteness?" asked a radio interviewer of a current poet, Peter Reading. "Anyone who lives in this time is concerned with grotteness," replied Reading, a Liverpool poet using a good short Beckett word — grotty — that Chaucer could have admired.

This tendency of the English was referred to the other day in France when Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former president, was hawking his autobiography and defending its remarkable confession that his way to the bustings was made ever so much easier by collectively coveting all the French women in the crowds.

"I know that this declaration will inspire irony and that the English-language readers will find it very French," he said. "I guessed at their figures and I lung back a little longer to look at them — an extra half second in which all of a sudden appeared the nudity of their being."

Man Who Tried to Halt Challenger Is Honored

The engineer who tried to prevent the fatal 1986 launching of the space shuttle Challenger has been honored as the United States' most courageous and most ethical engineer. Alan J. McDonald, a vice president of Morton Thiokol Corp., received the award from Design News magazine, said Steve Thompson, the publisher, who presented the awards at a banquet in Chicago. A presidential commission attributed the disaster to a flaw in a booster rocket built by Morton Thiokol. Seven astronauts died in the explosion. Also honored was Elbert Rutan, who designed the Voyager, the first aircraft to fly around the world without refueling. He was voted best engineer by the magazine's 750,000 readers.

An Iowa postmaster plucked from a mailbox a painting that police think is a stolen masterpiece by the French Impressionist Claude Monet. "I thought it was a piece of trash at first," said Charles Polley, postmaster in Le Grand, Polley said he found the canvas, a painting of fishing boats, in a postal drop box while collecting mail. Police Lieutenant Darrell Templeton said he believed the canvas is the 1881 Monet work cut from its frame at Fisher Community Center in nearby Marshalltown almost a year ago.

Billy Graham is hoping to make it to China next month, finally. The evangelist is scheduled to arrive April 13, and will preach in Beijing, Nanjing and Shanghai, appearing in Chinese churches with a prominent Hong Kong evangelical pastor acting as his translator. Graham set out for China last year but made it only as far as Tokyo, where he fractured a rib in a fall in his hotel, forcing him to call off the trip.

Vern Tejas has radioed that he successfully reached the summit of Mount McKinley in Alaska. To become the second person to climb solo to the 20,320-foot peak in winter, and now is on his way down, seeking to become the first to live to tell the tale. The Japanese adventurer Naomi Uemura is credited with being the first to reach the summit of North America's highest peak in a solo winter ascent in 1956, but he disappeared on the way down and his body was never found.

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